THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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TODAY IN TEXAS.

The Forces of the Wets and Drys to Meet.

THE VICTORY CONCEDED TO THE WETS.

The Close of a Campaign Full of Recrimination and Bitterness—The Priesthood and the Beer Drinkers.

Today the people of Texas will vote upon the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor. The people are arrayed in two hostile camps, and the battle of the ballot will be hotly fought. As to the result, it seems to be admitted that the "wets" will win. Ex-Governor E. B. Gibbs, who is a strong anti-prohibitionist, telegraphs the following estimate:

DALLAS, Texas, August 3.—Editors Constitution: The indications are that the anti-prohibition amendment majority will be 50,000. E. B. GIBBS.

Hon. D. B. Culberson, who, next to Senator ator Reagan is the acknowledged leader of the prohibitionists, makes the following significant concession:

JEFFERSON, Tex., August 3.—Editors CONSTITUTION: The opinion prevails that the amendment will be lost by twenty-five to forty thousand majority. D. B. CULBERSON.

At midnight the following dispatch was received by the CONSTITUTION, from which it would appear that the zeal of the partisans may lead to breaches of the peace:

DALLAS, Texas, August 3.—To The Constitution Sheriff Lewis this afternoon received correspondence from sixteen precincts, asking for the presence of deputy sheriffs. He at once took precautionary steps. He has also appointed special deputies for service, if necessary, in the city, and the mayor has instructed the city marshal to put two special policemen on duty at each poll. Trouble in the city is apprehended over the report that some of the election judges have said that they would not be governed by the opinion of county Judge Bower, to the effect that the affidavit of the voter to having his citizen's papers should be regarded as sufficient evidence of citizenship. The press floated the streets this evening with dodgers, announcing that a war had broken out with anti-Christ, and the Rev. E. Howell, a colored pro-leader, published a card to the colored population, criticising Jeff Davis's letter, and asserting that Abe Lincoln was an apostle of temperance.

The Closing of Ranks.

THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

DALLAS, Tex., August 3.—[Special.]—Yesterday there were held in the state two hundred and thirty-one meetings to discuss prohibition. This number does not include those held at points away from the railroads and telegraph wires, and which can be heard from by mail only.

Since the campaign opened, four months ago, there have been one hundred and ninety-eight barbecues, at which the average attendance was not less than 5,000 people. Besides these, the prohibitionists had a state barbecue, attracting 15,000 people. The antis followed with the largest public gathering ever held in the state. There were 25,000 people present. The figures are careful estimates. If the prohibitionists had tried it again they would doubtless, in the spirit of emulation that actuated the antis, have overtopped the latter in numbers. These big rallies were designed for effect. Nobody concealed this fact. At the anti rally colored people were as thick as razor back hogs.

In East Texas, a prohibition organ spitefully remarked that "female colored cooks took a holiday." It was the plain truth. The writer's cook, and those of two of his neighbor's were there. It was a remarkable conglomerate mass of humanity. They handicapped the prohibitionists, however, by excluding all kinds of liquors from the barbecue grounds.

It was at this barbecue that the antis, inspired by the grand success of the occasion and reeling in delight over the impending victory, made bold to declare what may be summed up in a rew words—these were those who did not say much, but they sat around with heels raised to stamp in approval when others intimated that there was not room under the same canvas for the sumptuary man and the straight democrat. They said if the guiltless prohibitionist should be accosted by a mild mannered anti, "let him look in the eye and up the sleeve of that anti he will find a viciousness in the former, and a knife in the latter, and he stands to use it. He claims that he will win this fight by at least fifty thousand votes. He is more satisfied with this now than over. He is getting bolder in expressing himself as to what he intends to do, and here is one or two things that he intends:

First. He wants a jubilee. He wants the biggest, largest barbecue ever held in the south. At that barbecue he wants all the anti men around the roasted ox. He wants to swap the incidents of the fight and to have an understanding as to what shall be done when the next democratic convention shall meet. Each anti wants every other anti to promise him he will do all in his power to send only antis to the democratic convention. The next thing he wants is that convention to be filled with men of his stripe, and then the killing will take place. A resolution will be introduced with all the necessary whereases and therefores, but it will modestly set forth that there are certain dough-headed people who don't know what sumptuary laws mean. They need information, and they are hereby notified that prohibitory legislation is sumptuary legislation. There will be a scream go up that will shake an eagle out of its lair 10,000 miles away. The antis will have concluded their work of saving the party, but of creating another. The doors will be left open a few minutes for the recalcitrants, but they will have to hurry in. Many will be shut out. Then the war has commenced. There will no longer be any poll. The primary will be an institution, and from it every candidate from constable to congressman will be nominated.

They tell us that prohibition has come to stay. Does any body believe we are going to move out. We are here to stay also. If this amendment is submitted again within the next fifty years, the member of the legislature who agrees to the submittal will not get his seat at the hands of the now living antis, who boasts that he alone of all the world is the genuine democrat."

At this, the prohibition organ raised a howl that has stirred up bad blood in every nook and corner of the state. Reagan and Maxey had gone home to rest up, but now there was no peace. They went for the organ defiant, and quoted Jefferson and Calhoun. They pointed to Georgia and her dry and wet democrats, split only on whisky. They seized the priesthood and sent them to their work again. Staid and solid democrats have all along wanted no politics in the fight, but temper is now aroused. The defeat of prohibition this time needs a harder fight than ever, and with the party feature entering into it, such a fight neither Georgia, Maine nor Kansas ever dreamed.

The contest has left in its seathing and turbulent wake many personal enmities that may never be healed. Families have been divided against each other. Politicians that heretofore planned the secret counsels of state are split. In two instances preachers took issue with their flocks. The love the leading Presbyterian church at Austin bears for its learned pastor, Rev. Dr. Smoot, alone holds him in his place, in spite of his anti-prohibition views. The doctor is from Kentucky, where they take toddy for the soul's sake. He was moderator of the last southern general assembly. Rev. Mr. Grubbs, of the Christian church at Cleburne, resigned. He espoused anti-prohibition. His church bemoans his fate in the usual resolution, but hold on to him till the election is over. Among the laity in the highest councils thereof, the lie was publicly passed. Geo. Clark, ex-supreme judge and ex-state attorney-general, the chief executive officer of the antis, and the warwick of the Coke and Ross gubernatorial campaign, was charged with being paid $50,000 by the whisky ring to conduct the anti campaign. The charge came in the old hearty manner from T. R. Bonner, of Tyler, and a prohibitionist of the highest standing, who has presided over the state democratic conventions. Clark's public card repelling the insinuation gave the lie to Bonner, or any else responsible for such a charge. Bonner retorted in kind, but produced no proofs. He gave the name of the Tyler editor, who said he heard the report about Clark. Thus a campaign rumor has estranged two of the most prominent democrats in Texas. Some people looked for the invocation of the code duello, which in this state punishes participants with the loss of citizenship, and of course bars political promotion. Both men have admirers and are in the line of promotion, hence a personal collision when they next meet, as the public expect a squaring of accounts to be brought about, unless satisfactory concessions be made. The most furious debate on the hustings has grown out of the activity of the priesthood in favor of the amendment. Crimination and recrimination has been more violent than would have been the case among the laity alone. This is because the laity fear the inquence of the priesthood, and the latter hate the laity. Besides the priesthood being used in the pulpit putting men of straw to knock them down, are stung to frenzy by the scathing rejoinders of the old stager politicians.

Congressman R. Q. Mills has been the target for the preachers. He approached them as though they were unapproachable at first, when they lashed him as the champion of shame and debauchery. He flung contempt and venom at them. Rev. T. R. Pierce, of Dallas, nephew of the famous Methodist Bishop Pierce, furnishes a specimen of the priestly argument. He charged the antis with imitating Falstaff by gathering up an army of tatterdemalians. He then paid his respects to the Germans, saying: "America takes up these frozen serpents and is rewarded with a sting; they are trying to turn the temple of liberty into a beer garden, and their next attempt may be to change the American coat of arms so that instead of the eagle we should have a billy goat on a beer keg. The speaker then received the colored division of the army, of whom he says the idea of these men, recently from the corn field and the cotton patch, amending constitutions. Mr. Pierce turned his attention to the Mexicans, which highly sensitive race he struck in a very sore place, saying: "Then take these greasers on the Mexican borders, men so full of red pepper that the carrion crow would not puts its beak into their carcasses." He also said he found in the anti army "the drunkard from the ditch, the sot from the gutter, the patrons of the gambling hell, the bawdyhouse and the variety theater, and if we could unload the jails and penitentiary we would find their contingent in line." Next day after these utterances the Germans of Dallas fed their fury with beer. They publicly talked of tar and feathers. The indignant cry was echoed over the state by the foreign element. Indeed, if the vote was a very close one, young Preacher Pierce would be the Burchard of the campaign. Before the remarks of Rev. T. R. Pierce, the foreigners, under the inspiration of the antis, were crowding to the courthouses for naturalization papers, not always at their own expense, either. Since the attack of the young preacher, the grinding of the naturalization mills has doubled its product. Dallas city alone, with her population of thirty seven thousand, has turned out 525 new Americans, good and true, or not, as you like. The same proportion sustained over the state, in the large cities alone, will add ten thousand maiden votes to the total voting population. The daily reports to the newspapers for some weeks has borne out this calculation The priesthood stirred up another hornets nest when, from the stump and from the pulpit, it called upon the praying women and children to go to the polls and hand the right ticket to their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and fathers. This and other like appeals to the women moved ex-Congressman John Hancock to say from the hustings:

"I respect the pulpit, and certainly feel no desire to reflect on it, but when through the arts and the cunning and the ready means of access to trusting women, they have destroyed her and brought wreck and ruin to families, we will damn them."

The sentiment found expression in other words when Judge J. A. Carroll, of Denton, said:

"They may dare, if they please, to drag pure women to the dirty scuffle of the polls, but the sentiment of indignant fathers, brothers and husbands will revolt and rebel."

He laid bare the results of emotional influence that have driven Salvationites from indignant communities, have put fence rails within easy reach of Sanctificationists. Judge Carroll said the emotional dodge was dangerous, and for him he would make it obnoxious about his private premises for all time to come, and he ground the floor with his heel while the fathers, brothers and husbands, standing listening before him, clutched an imaginary intruder, but the priesthood, nothing daunted, using the argument found from experience to be the strongest with woman, has crystalized their sympathetic emotions until every community has its female coterie of praying and surging missionaries.

They will be at the polls tomorrow.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Delegates to the seventeenth general convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union of America, before entering upon business which drew them together from all parts of the country to this city, proceeded in a body to the cathedral to engage in the solemn services of high mass. The delegates numbered about four hundred, and among them were many of the reverend clergy, who are active members of the Total Abstinence societies. Archbishop Ryan was the celebrant of portifical high mass. Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla., occupied a seat within the chancel.

OPPOSED TO TELEGRAPH POLES.

Slain for Belonging to Secret Societies—Floods Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—The Chinese papers just at hand have the following:

Over 1,000 telegraph poles belonging to the Munaman-Mintzag district and the Kweichow Lane line have been pulled down by the people, who say the telegraph is a diabolical European artifice. 2,000 troops have been ordered to the spot.

Last week no less than eighty-eight persons were summarily executed near Shanghai for belonging to secret societies.

The most harrowing accounts are given of floods at Chu Chu Fu, up the Wenchow river. Over one thousand persons were swept away, and the destruction to the growing crops is immense.

S. S. Popoff, Chinese secretary to the Russian legation to Pekin, has just published a pamphlet on the Chinese population, in which he states it to be 382,000,000 against 413,000,000 in the year 1842. His statistics are taken from Chinese official sources.

The Chinese native papers contain the following items:

A plague of sudden death is ranging at Nanking. The people are dying in every quarter, and there are many instances of vory sudden deaths. The people are apparently well in the morning and dead in the afternoon.

Calling for the President.

PITTSBURG, August 3.—At a special meeting of the chamber of commerce resolutions were adopted inviting the President and Mrs. Cleveland, on behalf of the people of Allegheny county, to visit this district during their proposed western tour. Committees were appointed to arrange for their reception.

"YOU'RE A LIAR."

A Boodler Allows His Indignation to Betray Him

WHEN CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

He Hurls Back Epithets at the State's Attorney and Puts the Presiding Judge Entirely Out of Breath.

CHICAGO, August 3.—The defense in the "Boodle" trial rested their case this morning. Practically, no testimony was produced on behalf of the accused, except a general denial from each of them, and evidence as to their previous good character. Judge Jameson immediately limited the lawyers to two hours each in pleading, and the speeches began.

The first address was made by Assistant State's Attorney Walker. It was a terrific excoriation of the defendants, particularly Commissioner Wren. As Walker went on with his denunciation of Wren, the face of the huge defendant grew pale with anger and passion. He tried to smile at first, but gradually his brow became overcast, and when Walker alluded to the fact in the record that Wren had forged Walker's name to a bill for buggies supplied to the county by him (Wren), under Walker's name, he turned round and pointing to Wren said solemnly:

"And when he said in court that he did not know his own writing, when his forgery was placed under his eyes, he perjured himself! Dan Wren is a perjurer."

"You are liar," came thundering from the defendant's corner, and the ponderous commissioner rose, steaming with passion.

Instantly all was in commotion. Walker's face turned crimson. His eyes sparkled like fire.

"Yes," he cried, "I repeat it, Dan Wren is a perjurer."

"You are a liar! You are a liar!" yelled Wren, as with clinched hands and teeth he advanced towards the state's attorney.

But now it was Judge Jameson's turn.

"Cease this moment," exclaimed the court.

A moment's interruption came from Wren, and he hit the desk a blow with his hand. When Wren repeated his insulting remarks, the judge turned pale and then turned red.

"Don't let me hear another word out of your mouth, Wren," he thundered, and in another moment Wren had been forced into his seat by a pair of bailiffs. At once Wren's attorney, Colonel Munn, sprang to his feet, and tried to address the court.

The court angrily and decisively—"I will hear nothing. Go on Mr. Walker."

Colonel Munn—"If the court please."

The Court—"I won't hear any speech from counsel, or anybody. Go on, Mr. Walker."

Colonel Munn (excitedly)—"If the court please, I do not want to make any speech; I want to exercise our right of making an explanation to the remarks of Mr. Walker."

The Court—"Well, take your exceptions without making any speech about it. Go on, Mr. Walker."

The speaker renewed his assertion that Wren had repeatedly committed perjury. Once more Wren struggled to his feet in the hands of the bailiff, and glaring savagely at Walker, again exclaimed:

"You're a liar, and you know it."

He then rushed out of the courtroom.

Walker, who had never flinched, continued his remarks, closing with a fervent appeal to the jury to do their duty, uphold the law and send each of the defendants down to the penitentiary for three years.

Colonel Munn replied for the defense. He made no reference to the Wren incident further than to say that Walker was at times so frenzied that he did not know what he was saying. The colonel's argument extended until the close of court, his best point being an assertion that at least five of the defendants were entitled to acquittal under the statute of limitations.

THE FLURRY ON THE STREET.

Mr. Powers Keeps Out of Sight of His Creditors.

NEW YORK, August 3.—[Special.]—Rumors of impending failures filled the air on the stock exchange this morning. It was understood that several operators were on the "ragged edge." Soon after opening the day's business, W. E. D. Vyse was compelled to send in an announcement of his failure to be read from the rostrum.

His liabilities were stated at about $25,000, and it was thought he would be able to settle his obligations and resume business. One of the officers of the stock exchange said: "Mr. Vyse's suspension will not seriously affect the market at large, and we do not know of any dealers who will be embarrassed on his account."

Messrs. Gould & Henry, whose suspension took place yesterday, were today making arrangements to settle their obligations. Mr. Henry was reported as saying "I expect to hear from Mr. Powers, whose absence has embarrassed us, before tomorrow, but his whereabouts are at present unknown to us. I feel confident that we shall be able to resume business soon, as our suspension was simply to protect ourselves against the inroads of the holders of Mr. Powers' papers. The continued absence from the street of Mr. Powers was still causing much uneasiness among the holders of his privileges. Some of his friends claimed that he would be able to meet his obligations dollar for dollar. A Wall street man who went to Long Branch in the hope of finding Mr. Powers returned without success. The extent of Mr. Powers's liabilities for his transactions in stock privilege are not as yet made public. It is thought, however, they will foot a much larger amount than was at first supposed. During a month or two there has been a furore among a certain class of speculators for making investments in puts and calls. Mr. Powers, as well as the representatives of Mr. Russell Sage and others who made a specialty of the business, were very busy. As the day wore away the feeling that there might be additional failures on stock exchange subsided. Later it was stated by Messrs. Gould and Henry that they had received a letter from Mr. Powers, dated at Asbury Park, N. J., in which he stated that he would return to New York tomorrow. In his letter, Mr. Powers stated that he had written to a friend for the necessary money, and would receive an answer tomorrow, which he was confident would enclose the necessary funds. He thinks some newspapers have treated him unfairly in condemning him without giving him a chance to tell his side of the story.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Workmen Crushed to Death While Clearing Out Debris.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 3.—The St. Anthony elevator, in the eastern suburbs of the city, burned on July 19th, and since the settlement was made with the insurance companies, a large force of men has been employed removing the damaged wheat. Today twelve men were engaged in shoveling away grain from the south wall of the elevator behind which, in the bottom of the bins, was still a great mass of wheat, and without warning the wall yielded to the outward pressure, and the great stone structure fell over upon the men. It was several hours before any bodies were recovered. Then six were taken out, one of whom cannot be identified. An additional victim, A. Erickson, yet alive, was removed to his home.

Fire in Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 3.—A fire this morning destroyed the lumber yard of the Armstrong company with some 2,000,000 feet of lumber, Armstrong's saw mill, stables and two dwellings, and the lumber yard of John A. Reitzes & Son with some 5,000,000 feet of lumber, fifteen cars of grain, the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad depot and a large warehouse containing tobacco, grain and general merchandise. The total loss is $250,000; the insurance $100,000.

THE CULBREATH LYNCHERS.

The Trial Proceeds Before Edgefield Circuit Court.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 3.—Two of the Culbreath lynchers were brought to trial in Edgefield today. The jury was procured and the examination of state witnesses begun. The following is a brief summary of this celebrated case. In September, 1885, William Hammond was shot and killed in Edgefield county, at the residence of Mrs. Fannie Prescott Culbreath, near Republican church. On the night of the assassination, he was asked by Memphis Culbreath, son of Mrs. Culbreath, to stay at the house as he (Culbreath) was going out to spend the night. Mrs. Culbreath had been separated from her husband, O. F. Culbreath, for some time and Hammond was shot in Mrs. Culbreath's yard, while he was with one of her children, about half past 8 o'clock. At the inquest there was no evidence to fasten the guilt upon any one, and a verdict was accordingly rendered to the effect that the deceased had been shot by persons unknown. On the 22d of September A. F. Culbreath was arrested on the charge of having murdered Hammond. After his arrest he was taken to Edgefield court house. At about eight o'clock on the night of his arrest, about thirty-five masked men rode into town, entered the office of Garey & Gentry, who had been retained to defend Culbreath, and when the accused was then in consultation with his attorney, and ordered the unfortunate man to go with them. The lawyers were covered with pistols of some of the lynchers, while others went into the back room where their victom had tried to hide himself, and shot him. Culbreath cried out that he was shot to death, and begged them not to shoot any more. Thereupon they dragged him out of the office, and carried him out a mile from town. Culbreath begging most piteously for mercy. Here, probably thinking that Culbreath was near death's door, they again shot him three or four more times, and then left him for dead on the roadside. Some of the citizens, hearing the firing, went out in that direction and met Culbreath, making his way back to the village. They assisted him to a vehicle, and took him to jail, where he received prompt attention. He lingered through the night in great agony, and died at 5 o'clock in the morning. This is the crime with which upwards of thirty of the citizens of Edgefield are charged.

Among the prisoners is Memphis Culbreath, son of the murdered man. The murder was so aggravated that public opinion demanded a rigid investigation. This was had, with the result that the present defendants were arrested. They remained in jail at Edgefield for a short time, and then were bailed. The case has been set for trial three times, and on each occasion a postponement has been had.

NOT SATISFIED

With a Murderer Escaping the Penalty of the Rope.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 3.—The trial of Harris Gunter, charged with the murder of Policeman Montgomery in this city last August, has just closed at Prattsville, Autauga county, where it was removed on a change of venue.

Gunter was arrested for being drunk, and was bailed by a friend and taken home. In a few minutes he got up, seized a shotgun, rushed down town in his night dress, went up to police headquarters, mistook Montgomery for the man who had arrested him and shot him dead. The defense pleaded insanity. The trial lasted a week and the jury gave a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, and assessed the punishment at thirty months imprisonment. The case will be appealed.

MISS JOSIE WILL TALK.

The Fair Type-Writer Concludes to Tell What She Knows.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Miss Josie Holmes, late exchange clerk the Fidelity National bank, who has been in jail in default of bail in the sum of $10,000, on the charge of aiding and abetting E. L. Harper in committing offenses against the national banking laws, was today relecsed upon her own recognizance, upon the recommendation of District Attorney Burnet. It is understood that Miss Holmes has at last agreed to give the government the advantage of her knowledge of the inside workings of the Fidelity National Bank,

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 3.—[Special.]—A shocking occurrence is reported in Kershaw county. The son of John Player, aged 6 years, accidentally shot his little brother, aged 3, inflicting a severe and perhaps serious wound. A gun had been loaded without the knowledge of the father, and while the elder boy was playing with it, it went off with the result stated. Fortunately the load was small, else the shot would have been instantly fatal. The wound inflicted is in the breast, and while serious, it is likely the little victim will soon recover.

Six Men Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 3.—Reports received from Manchester, Clay county, in the south-eastern corner of the state, distant from telegraphic communication, state that a riot occurred during Monday's election in which six men were killed. No details.

No New Trial for the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, August 3.—The Journal's Peoria special says that Justice Craig, of the Illinois supreme court, in private conversation, said that the supreme court would not grant a new trial to the Chicago anarchists.

It Will Prove Fatal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 3.—[Special.]—While Alexander Caruthers and Joe Scruggs, both colored, were scuffling tonight, a pistol in Caruthers's hands was discharged, the ball striking Joe in the throat. It will prove fatal.

WHY THE LAND SUNK.

That Queer Earthquake Story from Kentucky.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 3.—News referring to the sinking of land in Trigg county, Kentucky, since the earthquake of Monday night, is thus: "About midnight everybody was awakened by a sharp shock, and had barely jumped to their feet when the earth, with a shaking, dizzy motion, suddenly sank five feet, carrying houses and the terrified darkies with it. The scenes that ensued baffled description. The negroes fell on their knees, and in frenzied tones "prayed the Lord to save them." Others began shouting and praising the Almighty, and ever and anon casting upward glances to see if the chariots of fire were not descending. Added to this pandemonium was the intense darkness, which pervaded, the moon being completely obscured by the heavy black clouds which hung very low, and like a pall over the doomed district. Rumblings were heard from the depths below, which gradually became louder, and numerous springs, hidden for years, suddenly found opening and began to bubble upward in constantly increasing streams. The terrified inhabitants, not pausing for household goods or chattels, gathered their offspring and rushed away from the doomed spot, and some of them are still putting as much distance between them and the sinking land as possible. The loss to property is incalculable. A large area of corn and tobacco is a total loss.

Wind, Rain and Hail

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—A severe wind, rain and hail storm swept over the city yesterday morning. It rained in torrents, and large hail stones fell covering the streets. The storm is thought to be local, as no damage is reported from thestate. The storm on the river did considerable damage and life saving crews and harbor boats were kept very busy.

Almost Totally Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—A terrific rain storm swept across Yallobusha county, Miss., yesterday afternoon, levelling both cotton and corn to the ground. Young corn is almost totally destroyed.

Money and Not Goods.

BRUSSELS, August 3.—The chamber o d eputies has adopted a bill abolishing the system of paying workmen in factories in goods instead of money.

THE REAL SOLDIERS

Present Their Regards to President Cleveland.

GENERAL ROSECRANS MAKES A SPEECH

Which is Responded to in Emphatic Terms by the President—The Soldiers of Iowa Talk.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—General 'Rosecrans recently received from Charles Whitehead, chairman of the committee on the resolutions of the National Veterans' association, DesMoines, Iowa, copies of the resolutions adopted by that association, repudiating the utterances of certain members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in connection with the proposed visit of the president to St. Louis while the Grand Army of the Republic encampment is in progress there; commending the president's veto of the dependent pension bill, and condemning the efforts of those who seek, by the rebel flag episode, "to rekindle the flames of sectional hate and contention as unmanly, unpatriotic and meriting the contempt of all intelligent men." The resolutions also compliment General Black's administration of the pension office. Rosecrans was requested to deliver copies of these resolutions to both the president and General Black. Today he called on the president, and in presenting them said:

> Mr. President: At the request of the National Veterans' association of DesMoines, Iowa, in mass convention assembled, on the 15th day of July, ultimo, I have the honor to present to you this engrossed copy of resolutions then passed, declaring the views of those veterans respecting the attempts of certain officers and members of the society of the Grand Army of the Republic to prevent the president of the United States from accepting the hospitalities tendered to him by the city of St. Louis, on the occasion of the meeting of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which had voted to become her guest. As a member of that society, it affords me pleasure to perform this duty, and to state my concurrence in the sentiments expressed in those resolutions. I am pleased to say that I believe the general tenor of these resolutions are in accord with the views and feelings of the vast majority of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic as to the loyal respect due the chief magistrate of the union, and as to the impropriety of denouncing him for doing what he believes to be his official duty. I feel equally assured that those sentiments will command the assent of that much larger body of ex-union soldiers not belonging to the society of the Grand Army of the Republic who are surviving members of the real grand army of the republic, which, after having saved the nation's life, dissolved and joined the great industrial body which assures the wealth, glory and prosperity of our country.

President Cleveland, replying to General Rosecrans, said:

> Without reading the resolutions presented by you, in such a gratifying manner, I have only to say that, judging from the tenor of your remarks, the action of the veterans mentioned is in the direction of acknowledging the duty which devolved upon them as veterans, to emphazise the value of their services in the field by patriotic service at home, and to demonstrate the same bravery shown in battle by a courage no less conspicuous when called upon to defend and maintain the freedom and patriotism which in peace is the safety of American institutions. Understanding this to be the purpose of the resolutions, I am glad to receive them at your hands.

Mr. Whitehead, in his letter to Rosecrans, asks the general to present these resolutions in the name of at least ten thousand ex-union soldiers of Iowa.

CALLING IN BONDS.

An Interesting Financial Circular From Secretary Fairchild.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The following treasurer circular was issued today:

> By virtue of authority contained in section 3699 of the revised statutes of the United States, notice is hereby given that the interest due September 1 and December 1, 1887, on the 4½ per cent bonds of the United States; October 1, 1887 and January 1, 1888 on 4 per cent bonds, and January 1, 1888 on bonds issued in aid of the Pacific railroad, will be prepaid on and after August 15, 1887, with rebate, at the rate of two per cent per annum on amounts prepaid. The coupons due on the above specified dates may be presented for prepayment at the treasury of the United States, in Washington, or at office of any assistant treasurer of the United States. Applications for prepayment of interest on registered bonds may be made to the secretary of the treasury in the form prescribed. Registered bonds, upon which interest has been prepaid, may be transferred upon the books of the department in the usual manner, if accompanied by a release signed by the new owners, of all claim to prepaid interest, and the department will furnish to the owners, on application, certificates that the interest on their bonds has, or has not been prepaid, as the case may be.
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> Notice is also given that, in pursuance of the provisions of section 3694 of the revised statutes, proposals for sale to the government of 4½ per cent bonds of 1891, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, to be applied to the sinking fund, will be received and opened at the office of the secretary of the treasury in Washington at noon on Wednesday, August 10, 1887, and on each Wednesday thereafter until further notice.
>
> Proposals should state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and must be for the sale of bonds with accrued interest to and including the day of sale, whether interest thereon has or has not been prepaid; and adjustments of prepaid interest on bonds purchased under this circular will be made when payment for bonds is made. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals for the sale of bonds if it is thought to be for the interest of the government to do so.
>
> C. F. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The Opinion Certain That It Will Soon be Settled.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 3.—The deputy minister of the fisheries has informed a correspondent that an order has been issued by the government releasing, on condition of their paying a mere nominal fine, all the American fishing schooners recently seized within the alleged prescribed three-mile limit. There is evidently something in the wind, and developments towards an amicable settlement of the fishery trouble are daily being received by the officials of the department. It is evident a climax has been reached, and that an amicable settlement of the great fishery troubles is in the near future.

THE CABINET MEETS

Out in the Country Home of the "Bachelor" President.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A meeting of the cabinet was held last evening at the president's cottage at Oakview. It was attended by all the members except Secretary Bayard and Attorney General Garland. The former is out of the city, and the latter is not in good health. The meeting was preceded by a dinner, at which the president presided. It is impossible to learn the object of the meeting. Secretary Lamar and Postmaster General Vilas remained at Oakview all night, as the guests of the president. Cabinet meetings will not be held regularly during the summer. It is thought that when they are found necessary, they will be held at Oakview.

Attorney General Garland will leave tomorrow for six weeks vacation at his home in Arkansas.

MRS. CLEVELAND IN MARION.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 3—Mrs. Cleveland, who is at Marion with General Greely and wife, is avoiding publicity as much as possible, but may accede to the general wish for some sort of reception. The citizens and summer residents are very anxious to do her honor, and a public reception would be a great event for Marion.

Soldiers Under Canvas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 3.—The interstate encampment and exposition is in full swing, despite the rains. About 300 soldiers are under canvas. Addresses on agricultural topics, concerts, military drills and grand balls are features of the week's programme. The hospitality of the people is unbounded. Charleston's commercial bodies and citizens generally are arranging for a hearty invitation to the president to visit Charleston on his approaching tour.

AN IRISHMAN'S WORK.

But Craziness and Not Design Moved Him to the Act.

NEW YORK, August 3.—At 12 o'clock, noon, today, an attempt was made to burn the British steamship Queen, while she was lying at her dock at the foot of Houston street. There were 200 people on board the steamer, and she was loaded with a cargo worth half a million dollars.

The crew were getting the vessel ready to start, when suddenly a bottle of phosphorous was thrown from the river on to the steamer, and instantly after the deck was enveloped in flames. The fire was quickly subdued, but not until it had burned a hole in the deck twenty feet long and ten feet wide. A man on the pier volunteered the information that he had seen a man throw the bottle on the steamer. He pointed out the man, who was rapidly rowing over the river. George L. Andrews and Detective Vail, of the National line, boarded a steam tug and followed the man. He was caught and taken to Jefferson Market police court, where he described himself as Thomas J. Mooney, 37 years old, of 267 Warren street, Brooklyn.

Andrews charged him with having attempted to burn the steamship Queen. Captain Neland, of the barge Echo, said that he saw Mooney in the row boat, with three bottles wrapped up in paper. The captain asked what was in the bottles, and was told that it was whisky for the officers of the Queen. When the prisoner was searched there was found on him a Smith & Wesson revolver, dagger, new, and a number of clippings from newspapers relative to the fishery question in Canada. There was also found on him a Western Union telegraph blank, upon which was written the Welch song, "Men of Harlech, march to Battle."

Mooney said that he was born in the County Clare, Ireland, and had been in this country fifteen years. At one time he was in the clothing business in Sixteenth street. When asked why he tried to set the ship on fire he said:

"The fact of the matter is I neither admit nor deny anythiug till I have legal advice. I should like to know if it is lawful to haul down the American flag in Canada, why it is not lawful to haul down the English flag in America?"

Mooney then read an article in a newspaper about the Canadian fishery question. Mooney is slightly bald. His hair is light in color and his eyes blue. He has a blonde moustache and a goatee. He wore a suit of gray clothes and carried his coat on his arm.

"Last year," he broke out again, "an American flag was hauled down by Captain Quigley. I say the American flag must be respected."

He was committed to wait examination, so that he could consult counsel. He refused to be interviewed.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The Republicans Make an Increase in Their Vote.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 3.—The Courier-Journal's returns from 64 legislative districts show the election to the house of 49 democrats, 13 republicans, 1 prohibitionist and 1 union labor candidate. There are 36 districts yet to hear from, which will largely increase the democratic list. General S. B. Buckner, democrat, is elected governor by a reduced majority. The democrat vote is indicated by the returns now in being very light. Buckner's majority is now estimated at 20,000 to 25,000.

The returns from Monday's election come in very slowly. Unofficial reports from 50 out of 119 counties show a democratic loss of 700, as compared with Cleveland's majority, which was 34,000. At this rate Buckner's plurality will be between twenty and thirty thousand.

CINCINNATI, O., August 3.—The Commercial Gazette's Louisville special received at midnight says that news from 73 counties show gains of 24,000 for Bradly, republican candidate for governor, and that the remaining counties which are strongly republican, will probably elect him if the proportion of gains holds out.

Fox, prohibitionist, will probably get 14,000 votes.

The democrats have reduced the claim to 8,000 majority for Buckner. Only the official count can relieve the present uncertainty.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—The Courier-Journal has unofficial returns from fifty-six counties. These returns show a loss from Cleveland's majority, (34,349,) of 7,710. If this rate of gains and losses continues, the net democratic loss will be 12,800; leaving Buckner a majority over Bradley of 21,989.

A private dispatch from W. O. Bradly today says: "I am elected governor of Kentucky by 5,000 majority." This indicates the republican claims as to the result of the election. Until today the republicans conceded the election of Buckner on a small majority. Reports are in from all the counties with telegraphic communications. The democratic loss as compared with the vote of four years ago in nearly fifty counties has been fully 18,000. The counties to hear from are nearly all republican. Counting them as such, and basing an estimate on the best attainable figures General Buckner's majority will not be less than 12,000.

THE NEW CHEROKEE CHIEF.

An Era of Liberal Government in Store for the Cherokee Nation.

CHICAGO, August 3.—An Indian territory special says late returns from the election for chief of the Cherokees indicate that Mayes has been chosen over Bunch by a small majority. Joel B. Mayes, the newly elected chief, is one quarter Cherokee, and belongs to an illustrious family. He was chief justice of the supreme court of Cherokee nation for a term of years, and is an able and distinguished man. Samuel Smith, who was elected as assistant chief, is a full blooded Cherokee. The triumph of Mayes will completely change the political situation of the Cherokee country. Bushy Head and Bunch have held office for years, and have shaped the policy of the Cherokee nation regardless of the wishes of the masses. The official machinery was under their control, and their defeat is regarded as almost miraculous. Mayes is liberal and progressive, and is pledged to reform. He is chosen for a four-year term.

Solicitous Souls in Boston.

BOSTON, August 3.—A large meeting of white and colored citizens was held this evening in North Russell Street Methodist Episcopal church, to protest against the enactment of the bill recently passed by the Georgia house of representatives, prohibiting the mingling of white and black pupils in the schools. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Woodworthy, trustee of Atlanta university, against which it is said the bill is principally aimed, and E. C. Corrigan, of the state board of education. Resolutions were adopted declaring the bill unconstitutional, and likely to call down the judgment of heaven upon the heads of the people of Georgia.

A Gas Vein Struck.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 3.—[Special.] At a depth of 900 feet, a small flow of gas has been struck at the Logan well, six miles from this city. The gas was lighted and blazed up five feet high, and the flow is continuous. There is considerable excitement here and a stock company with a capital of $20,000 had been organized to sink five more wells. The existence of gas in this locality is to be thoroughly tested. It is now believed it will be found in paying quantities.

The National Chess Congress.

BERLIN, August 3.—The final score in the international chess congress at Grant fair is as follows: Mackenzie, 15 games; Blackburn, 13½; Weiss, 13½; Bardeleben 13; Tavush, [illegible] Berger, 12; English, 11½; Paulsen, 11; Scallo[illegible] 11; Schiffers, 10; Alapin, 9½; Burn, 9½; No[illegible] 9; Gunsberg, 8½; Zekertort, 8½; Metzer, 8½; Gothichall, 8; Vonscheve, 8; Tauberhaus, 6½; Fritz 6 and Harmonist, 5½.

Seeking Immigration.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 3.—A body of representative men from the principal towns and cities of Florida, gathered here and organized today, to devise the best means of securing immigration to the state. It is hoped to make favorable rates with all the railroads leading to Florida for immigrants. The convention is well attended and much good is expected from its deliberations.

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ROAD SCHEDULE.
AILROAD OF GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 3, 1887.
will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily ex- on Sunday only.
6:50 pm | 2:00 pm | 8:30 am | 6:00 pm | * 3:00 pm | † 12:01p † 12:30p
8:28 pm | 3:32 pm | 10:08 am | 7:55 pm | * 4:49 pm
9:02 pm | 4:06 pm | 10:43 am | 8:45 pm | * 5:25 pm
10:40 pm | 5:40 pm | 12:25 pm
9:30 pm | 7:55 pm
4:33 am
7:25 am
10:00 pm | 1:20 am
3:00 am
6:15 am
12:34 pm
6:25 pm
erry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from
8:20 pm
11:15 pm
7:25 pm
10:15 pm
6:05 am | 1:30 am
11:00 pm | 5:45 am
3:35 am | 8:50 am | 6:45 pm | 4:30 am | * 7:00 am
5:08 am | 10:47 am | 7:20 pm | 5:10 am | * 7:43 am
5:41 am | 11:23 am | 7:55 pm | | | † 1:00 pm
6:45 am
4:08 am
7:15 am | 1:05 pm | 9:40 pm | 7:45 am | * 9:50 am | †1:40 pm
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GEORGIA'S CREDIT.

Sinking Fund and Funding Bills Pass Unanimously,

INVESTIGATION OF LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Work of Both Branches of the Legislature Yesterday—Committee Work and Other News of Interest.

The house yesterday considered the bill introduced by Mr. McCord, to create a sinking fund to pay off and retire bonds of the state as they fall due. Being an act to appropriate money the house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. Watts in the chair. The finance committee reported a substitute for the bill, the provisions of which have been fully stated by THE CONSTITUTION.

CHAIRMAN GORDON EXPLAINS THE BILLS.

Mr. Gordon, chairman of the finance committee, explained the bills, saying: "The bill proposed by the finance committee embraces a simple idea, to carry out the requirements of the constitution of 1877. Each member of the general assembly swears on taking his seat to support the constitution of the state, and this bill carries out its mandatory provisions. There were only two points discussed in the finance committee: Whether a funding bill should be included in the sinking fund bill, and whether the tax should be levied as long as the debt existed.

"Able lawyers contended that both bills should be included in one, while others contended that it would be dangerous to do so.

"The committee unanimously agreed on two bills, in strict conformity to the letter and spirit of the constitution. The unanimity of the committee left no doubt on the subject reported by it.

"The policy adopted by the state in paying the Natting bonds by taxation gave the state standing and credit, and reduced the interest rate from 8 to 4½ per cent.

"This bill will not increase the taxes, for the plan outlined here has been practically carried out for the past twelve years. It is a declaration that the state intends to pay her debts at the rate of $100,000 per annum. The saving in the matter of interest will be great. As the committee were unanimous I trust the house will be a unit in favor of the bill."

MR. CLAY'S REMARKS.

At the conclusion of Captain Gordon's remarks, Mr. Clay, of Cobb, said, "I desire to make a statement relating to the sinking fund bill and the funding bill, which is to follow the sinking fund bill. These bills are the result of a compromise reached by the finance committee. The passage of these two bills commences a new financial era for Georgia. The framers of the constitution of 1877 provided in that instrument that the general assembly shall raise annually $100,000 as a sinking fund till the bonded indebtedness of the state shall have been paid off. This is the first general assembly that has been called upon to enforce that clause of the constitution. The finance committee has given this matter the most careful attention, and has had great difficulty in arriving at a unanimous conclusion. We all agreed that it was incumbent on the legislature to raise the sinking fund for the purpose of paying off the bonded indebtedness of the state, but the question that gave us the most trouble was how to make our bonds mature so that $100,000 would fall due each year that the sinking fund might not be idle in the treasury, but be promptly applied to our indebtedness, for it is wise policy that the people shall not be taxed for the purpose of keeping a large surplus in the treasury.

THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

"The bonded indebtedness of Georgia amounts to $8,480,500. $2,141,000 will fall due in 1889, $2,098,000 in 1890; $307,500 in 1892, $542,000 in 1894, and the balance, $3,592,000, in 1915.

"It is almost impossible to consider the sinking fund bill, without considering the funding bill in connection with it, for when you make provisions for raising money to pay off the obligations of the state, those obligations should be made to fall due so that the money can be paid out immediately after it comes into the treasury, for no greater curse could befall Georgia than to allow a large sinking fund to accumulate in her treasury to be loaned out solely to bondholders at 4½ per cent interest, to be loaned out by the same bondholders to the people of Georgia at an exhorbitant rate of interest. The state should not accumulate money in her treasury for the purpose of loaning it out.

"For myself, I sincerely hoped we would put in operation a scheme that would provide for the raising of $100,000 annually as prescribed by the constitution till the public debt was extinguished, and that we so fund our immediate bonds as to make $100,000 due on the first of January each year, so that not a dollar of the money raised by taxation from the people of Georgia would be idle in the treasury or be loaned to the bondholders of the state. This theory is known as the Harrell theory and meets my hearty approval, ~~and meets~~ the approval of about one-half of the finance committee. In a spirit of compromise we have all agreed simply to fund the $2,141,000 falling due in 1890 so as to make $100,000 due each year, making the last series of funds due in 1916, thus arranging for the sinking fund to be paid out each year as the money is collected till 1916, adopting, in fact, the Harrell scheme. In dealing for the state we should be governed by the same business principles as if transacting our own private affairs. No business man would keep money idle in his safe when he had an outstanding note drawing interest. We have inaugurated a grand scheme. Let us hope that future legislatures will see the wisdom of our course. Then we may hope to see the last dollar of our indebtedness paid and paid as the money is collected without any great burden upon our people. I hope this compromise measure will meet the approval of the house."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Berner said this bill embodies the best wisdom of the finance committee. I move that the committee rise and report it back with the recommendation that it do pass by substitute.

"There is no stronger arch in the support of government," said Mr. McCord, "than a watchful guardianship over the public treasury, and a jealous regard for the credit of the state. Georgia's indebtedness in 1878, was $10,644,000; in 1879, $10,344,000; in 1880, $9,981,000; in 1881, $9,707,000; in 1882, $9,624,000; in 1883, $9,454.000; in 1884, $8,904,000; in 1885, $8,793,000; in 1886, $2,784,000.

This bill complies with the mandatory provisions of the constitution and emphasizes the financial policy of 1873. The money is applied as it is raised. I call the previous question.

The call was sustained and the bill passed by substitute by yeas 129, nays none.

The house next took up the bill introduced by Mr. Felton, of Bibb, known as the funding bill, and resolved into the committee of the whole, Mr. Rawls in the chair.

On motion of Mr. McLendon, the committee rose and reported that the bill pass by the substitute reported by the finance committee. A few verbal amendments were made and the the bill passed by substitute by yeas 129, nays none.

INVESTIGATING THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. Kenan offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, There are a number of patients now in the lunatic asylum in Milledgeville who are reported to be as well enough to be discharged, but owing to the form of commitment the superintendent cannot discharge them, and

Whereas, The appropriation for water supply is not sufficient, and the full capacity of the institution for the reception of patients not being fully known,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the house to visit the state lunatic asylum to make a thorough inspection of the asylum, and report the spare rooms or beds, the progress made in the artesian well, and all other matters connected with the proper management of the asylum, and that the committee be empowered to call for all books, papers, examine witnesses and officers, swear the same, and that the testimony received there be embodied in the report.

Mr. Felton, of Bibb, moved to refer to the committee on lunatic asylum, but withdrew it.

Mr. Felten, of Bartow, renewed the motion.

Mr. Kenan moved to adopt, which prevailed, and the speaker appointed as said committee, Kenan, Felton of Bartow, Brown of Cherokee, Humphreys of Brooks, Arnheim.

ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD.

Mr. Grindle proposed in the house yesterday a charter for the Blue Ridge railroad, to run from Atlanta, via Alpharetta, Dawsonville, Dahlonega and to the North Carolina line. The capital stock is placed at $1,000,000.

The committee on lunatic asylum, yesterday evening, had an interesting session. Mr. Kenan moved to table the bill to establish a home for feeble minded children and idiots, and then moved to adjourn. Dr. Felton, the chairman, calling Mr. Fagan to the chair, addressed the committee in opposition to the motion, which was lost. Dr. Felton called attention to the resolution introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Kenan to appoint a committee to investigate the lunatic asylum as discourteous to the committee. He favored the fullest investigation of the asylum, but wanted the investigation to come from the committee. He did not want old feuds to come into the committee. He recommended that Dr. Stewart be appointed to move the reconsideration of the resolution and its commitment to the asylum committee.

Dr. Stewart suggested harmony of action, and urged Dr. Kenan to agree to the appointment of a committee of five from the committee to investigate the asylum.

Dr. Kenan declined. He called attention to the fact that the expenses for salaries were $57,000. The report of the committee submitted at last session was never submitted to the committee.

In the reports of the officers of the asylum, sums paid for salaries do not always appear under the head of salaries, but under that of wages. They are highly paid for their services.

For 12 years he was an officer of that institution. Dr. Powell was connected with it for eight years before that, and there is no record for those years. I have the right as a friend of the asylum to differ with the management of its affairs.

Mr. Preston said that he favored thorough investigation, but he thought the resolution ought to have been referred to the asylum committee.

Dr. Stewart felt that the asylum committee was competent to conduct the investigation, and that a joint committee of five from the house and three from the senate be appointed to conduct the investigation.

Mr. Johnson, of DeKalb, favored the reconsideration of the resolution adopted in the house. Mr. Kenan was opposed to whitewashing and the report made at the last session. The committee did not, do not nor cannot indorse that report.

Mr. Kenan—The lunatic asylum is the most overrated institution. It is the hard-working attendant that cures the patient, and not the doctors.

Question by Dr. Smith—Did not you serve there?

Dr. Kenan—Yes, sir.

Dr. Smith—Did you do any good?

Dr. Kenan—I believe I did.

Dr. Smith—Dr. Kenan casts reflections on the committee and I hurl it back in his teeth.

Dr. Kenan—I hurl it back.

Dr. Felton—Order, gentlemen, order.

Dr. Kenan—The committee did not explain the books. The committee never indorsed the report, no matter who wrote it.

Dr. Kenan—I will be heard. When white people have been buried in negro graveyards it is time to speak. I make the charge directly.

Dr. Smith—If you can substantiate the charge you make against the officers of the institution, I will stick to you and so will the house.

Dr. Kenan—The gentleman from Crawford told me at the artesian well that he would like to be a chairman of the committee, and he would give that institution h——.

Dr. Smith—You made certain charges and I told you then as I do now, if you sustain them, the people will sustain you. The gentleman cannot misrepresent me. I will hold him personally responsible.

Dr. Felton—Order.

Dr. Smith—I second Dr. Stewart's motion. If the lunatic asylum committee is not competent to investigate, it ought to be wiped out.

Dr. Stewart urged harmony of action, but he would stand by the committee. He moved that the chairman appoint a committee of five members from the committee to investigate the asylum, which prevailed by yeas 8, nays 6.

The chairman announced that he would announce the committee at the meeting at 4 p. m. today.

The Senate.

President Davidson called the senate to order yesterday at ten o'clock, prayer being offered by the chaplain, the Rev. John Jones, D. D. The roll was called and the journal read and approved.

Seats on the floor were tendered Hon. Fleming DuBignon, of Chatham; Hon. I. T. Shumate, of Whitfield; Hon. Dupont Guerry and Hon. B. P. Hollis, of Sumter, and Colonel W. H. Hidell, of Rome.

Leave of absence was granted Senator DeJarnette on account of important business.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Northcutt gave notice during the reading of the journal that he would move a reconsideration of the vote by which the 11th section of the insurance bill was adopted. In supporting the motion, Mr. Northcutt opposed the section on the ground of unconstitutionality, in that it provided for the comptroller-general's occupancy of two offices, and also gave him fees when the constitution declared that his salary should not exceed $2,000 per annum. Mr. Northcutt said, as did every senator who fought the adoption of the section, that there was no doubt that the insurance commissioner should be paid, and that if the business continued to increase as it had of late years, the work required of him would be severely onerous. There was no disposition manifested to relieve the insurance commissioner of the labor, but the amendment introduced by Mr. Northcutt directly struck at the fees given the commissioner. It is due the gentlemen opposing the section to say that all declared they would favor it, if it could be done according to the constitution; that it was not because of any desire to deprive the comptroller general of the legal fees, but their opposition arose simply from the desire to have the law just and legal.

Mr. James advocated the adoption of the section, and declared that the attorney general had passed upon the constitutionality of the bill; that, as far as he could see, there was no just ground for the objection. Mr. Hand of the 9th and Mr. Lewis opposed the adoption of the section. Mr. Hand of the 8th, Mr. Powell and Mr. Roberts advocated it. Mr. Roberts's speech was a fine legal argument, going to show that there was not the least constitutional objection. The various sections of the code cited by the gentlemen on the other side had reference to constitutional offices; that it was in the power of the legislature to create an office and place its duties upon any one, provided it did not conflict with the constitutional duties. The merest outline of Senator Roberts's speech is here given, but it was referred to in most complimentary terms by Senator Powell, who followed him, and deservedly complimented by all who heard it.

Mr. Northcutt's amendment was defeated by a large vote, and the section was finally adopted by twenty-nine yeas to one nay.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

The house of representatives reported the passage of the Glenn bill, which was read the first time and referred to the committee on education.

The finance committee reported favorably the bill defining the contract of Fidelity insurance, as also the resolution providing for a joint committee to investigate matters pertaining to the Western and Atlantic railroad.

THE W. AND A. ROAD.

The house resolution, in regard to the joint committee to investigate the matter of what taxes had been paid to the Tennessee authorities on the property of the state of Georgia by the lessees of the Western and Atlantic road, what tenements had been erected thereon, and, in short, all matters pertaining to the question which had been favorably reported by the finance committee, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Dean the preamble to the resolution was stricken, the senate declaring that the preamble recited facts not at all necessary to the success of the resolution. The preamble was stricken, and the resolution was passed, and ordered to be immediately transmitted to the house.

BILLS PASSED.

The rules were suspended, and a number of bills and resolutions read the second time. The following bills were read the third time, and passed: A bill amending an act creating a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Oconee county. A bill to allow the authorities of Oconee and Clarke counties to build and repair bridges over the water courses between said counties.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. Hawks presented a memorial from the Fulton County Veterans' association petitioning the general assembly to so amend the law as to allow beneficiaries to receive the money appropriated for the loss of limbs in the confederate service annually instead of once in three years. Also, to amend the law so as to increase the number of beneficiaries under the act. The memorial was read and referred to the finance committee.

The Georgia Bar association extended an invitation to the senate to attend the meeting last night and hear the address of Hon. Mr. Cooley, of Michigan.

The senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

House Routine.

Mr. Preston offered a resolution that all bills and resolutions of a general nature reported by committtees, be printed for the use of members. Referred to committee on printing by yeas 66, nays 37.

The committee on agriculture reported adversely to the passage of the bill amending section 1465 d, of the code, so as to make the commissioner of agriculture elective by the people.

The committee on temperance recommended the passage as amended, of the bill prescribing the method of granting liquor licenses in Jefferson and other counties, so as to apply it to Richmond, and to prohibit the sale of liquor within four miles of Mount Zion church, in Meriwether county.

The committee on corporations recommend the passage as amended, the bill incorporating Logansville.

The committee on labor and labor statistics recommended the passage of the bill establishing a bureau of labor, and that two hundred copies of the bill be printed.

The committee on county matters recommended the passage of the bills: Providing for the payment of jurors excused from service; creating a board of commissioners in Irwin county; also in McDuffie; for the protection of game in Montgomery county.

The education committee recommended the passage of the bills changing the manner of electing the trustees of Effingham academy; authorizing the trustees of Elbert county male academy to sell certain property; authorizing the trustees of Elberton female academy to sell certain property; authorizing Elberton to issue bonds for the erection of public school buildings.

On motion of Mr. Shewmake, Mr. Smith's bill regulating the capture of terrapins, was made the special order for Tuesday next, by yeas 108, nays none.

Mr. Howell moved to take up his resolution relative to the appointment of a commission on furnishing the new capitol, but owing to the fact that it had not been read the second time action was postponed.

The following bills passed:

Changing the time of holding the superior courts of Clay and Quitman counties. Yeas 110, nays none. Transmitted to the senate.

For the relief of the Mutual Reserve Fund and Life association. Yeas 105, nays nene.

New Bills.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Felton of Bibb—Incorporating the Progress Loan Improvement and Manufacturing company.

Mr. Grindle—Incorporating the Blue Ridge Railroad company.

Mr. Preston—Changing the time of holding Jasper superior court.

Mr. West—Incorporating the town of Cornelia.

Committee Gossip.

The senate temperance committee that has had the wine room bill introduced by Dr. Felton before it, has decided to report the same favorably. The report will probably be made today, and the senate will then doubtless make it the special order for some early date.

The senate finance committee resumed the consideration of the Dean bill looking to the sale of the Western and Atlantic road yesterday. The committee is giving the closest attention to the bill, considering it by sections. Consideration of the bill was not completed yesterday, and of course no report has been decided upon. It is difficult to forecaste just what the report will be.

The senate judiciary committee took up the Brady bill again yesterday afternoon, and argument before the committee was resumed. Colonel John P. Fort, a prominent planter of southwest Georgia, took the floor in support of the bill, and argued in favor of its passage at some length. Colonel Fort is a representative planter and an intelligent man, and his speech was regarded as an able one. He was replied to by ex-Senator Peter W. Meldrim, of Savannah. Mr. Meldrim's argument against the bill was strong, earnest and convincing. He plainly demonstrated the injustice of the measure, and was powerful in his picture of the effect upon the business of the state by its passage. Mr. Meldrim was congratulated upon his speech. A prominent gentleman said last night that he believed the committee would make an adverse report on the bill.

The Glenn educational bill has been referred to the senate committee on education. The committee will report favorably upon the same at an early date, and the bill will doubtless pass the senate unanimously.

Salt rheum, with its intense itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine," for cures effected.

A Twenty Years' Experience.

770 BROADWAY, N. Y., March 17, 1887.

I have been using ALLCOCK'S PORUS PLASTERS for 20 years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my experience, I say that when placed on the small of the back ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them invaluable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, croupy coughs, colds, pains in side; back or chest, indigestion and bowel complaints. C. D. FREDERICKS.

Seeds That Germinate Quickly.

The human system is a fruitful soil, and among seeds that germinate most rapidly in it are those of rheumatism and neuralgia. A slight cold, brought on by sitting in a draught wet feet or damp clothes, will develop either of those abominable painful maladies with unpleasant rapidity. The proper preventive of this agonizing vegetation is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which nullifies a tendency to either of the maladies named, and soothes the aches which they cause. Nor is it less effective as a remedy for rheumatism than as its preventive, a fact as amply attested as any other relating to its curative properties. Mariners, miners, frontiersmen, and others, have ever found it a faithful preservative of health in unfavorable regions, and a benign remedy for malarial disorders, and stomach, liver and bowel complaints. It is a fine promoter of appetite and a capital tonic.

Carter's Little Liver Pills have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Pain in the Side, and all Liver Troubles. Try them.

Proposals for Construction of Public Buildings.

OFFICE OF ASS'T QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 2 PETERS ST., WEST END,
ATLANTA, GA., June 27th, 1887.

Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, August 5th, 1887, central time, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of all attending bidders, for the construction on the U. S. military reservation, near Atlanta, Ga., of the following described public buildings, viz:

Four (4) double sets of officers' quarters.
Two (2) double sets of N. C. O. quarters.
One (1) stable.
One (1) quartermaster's store house.
One (1) oil house.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or parts thereof, and to waive defects.

Blank proposals, plans and specifications and instructions as to bidding, terms of contract, payment, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Construction of Public Buildings," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. W. JACOBS,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster. U. S. A.
june28,29 30&july31&aug3,4.

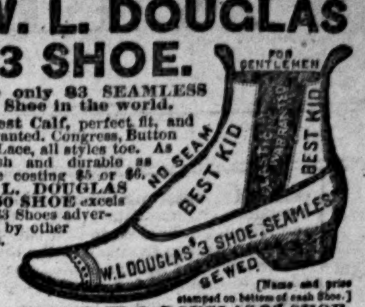
A RARE CHANCE

THE HEALTH OF THE SUBSCRIBER BEING such that he wishes to give up business, offers the stock, tools and good will of his

Book Bindery For Sale.

Would sell at a bargain for cash. He has the best selected stock of tools in the south—everything that is needed, nothing superfluous—with an assortment of material for every description of work.

R. J. MAYNARD,
Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.



SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

[Name and price stamped on bottom of each Shoe.]

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,

33 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 18—tu th sa su.

FOR GENTLEMEN
NO SEAM
BEST KID
WARRANTED
BEST KID
W. L. DOUGLAS' $3 SHOE, SEAMLESS
SEWED

SEE THAT THE EXACT LABEL IS ON EACH CHIMNEY AS SHOWN IN PICTURE.
WARRANTED PEARL TOP FINEST QUALITY

MISCELANEOUS.

HOUSEWIVES, FARMERS, STUDENTS AND ALL OTHERS SHOULD USE MACBETH & CO'S PEARLTOP LAMP CHIMNEYS

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO be ANNOYED by Constant BREAKING OF CHIMNEYS.

BEST CHIMNEY MADE.

For Sale Everywhere

MADE ONLY BY GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FROM MT. HOLYOKE SEMINARY

We use nearly (300) three hundred lights every evening, and since using the celebrated PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS my experience and judgment is that we would rather pay a dollar a dozen for them than fifty cents a dozen for any other Chimney we have ever used. L. H. PORTER, Steward.

Watchspring

THE WATCHSPRING

Patented Feb. 8, 1887.

With sliding Detachable Springs. ☞Better than Whalebone or Horn,☜ and guaranteed never to break. Price, $1.25.

For sale by leading wholesale and retail establishments.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO.

412 Broadway, N. Y., Manufacturers.

THE PATENT WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR IS THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT ON THE

CHARTER OAK STOVES

It produces Practical Results in Baking and Roasting never before attained in any Cooking Apparatus, and will Revolutionize the Present Methods of Cooking

ITS THEORY

Is, that all Food Baked or Roasted, should be cooked in fresh air freely admitted to the oven. This is done by discarding the close oven door heretofore used, and substituting for it a door containing a sheet of Wire Gauze nearly as large as the door itself.

Through this Gauze Door the air freely circulates, facilitating the process of cooking, and producing food that is unequalled in flavor and nutrition, and actually cooked with less consumption of fuel than in an oven with a closed door.

It makes an enormous saving in the weight of meat.

It also produces larger Loaves of Bread, requires less attention from the cook, and promotes the health of the family by the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE FOOD COOKED IN IT.

OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

MRS. MARY B. WELCH, Teacher Domestic Economy, Iowa State University, says: "My deliberate judgment is that the oven of the Range, as compared with others, is not only more equally heated in every part—front as well as rear—but as a result of its superior ventilation the food placed therein is better cooked, while retaining a sweeter flavor, and a larger proportion of its best juices. I find, also, that the consumption of fuel in this Range is much less than any other for same work."

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO., ST. LOUIS.

FOR SALE by A. P. STEWART & CO., 69 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

tues thursat wky e 4 w

COTTON SEED WANTED.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY will pay the highest market price for clean, sound Cotton Seed.

The Company will have mills in operation at the following points in time to crush this season's crop of seed, viz.:

Savannah, Georgia.
Columbia, South Carolina.
Atlanta, Georgia.
Montgomery, Alabama.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Memphis, Tennessee.
Little Rock, Arkansas.
Houston, Texas.

For sale of Seed, or with reference to Seed agencies address SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY at any of the above points, or C. FITZSIMMONS, Traveling Agent for the CAROLINAS and GEORGIA, with headquarters at ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

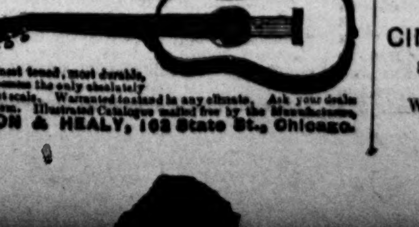
THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.

july 3-d&w 3m

OPIUM HABIT CURED IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

NO CURE. NO PAY.

All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, M. D., Smyrna, Cobb County, Ga. feb6 1y



THE WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINES

Finest toned, most durable, and possess the only absolutely correct scale. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your dealer for them. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free by the Manufacturers.

LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—1,000,000 SPLIT HICKORY Also 1,000,000 oak plank. Will buy quantity. For particulars, call or address, Atlanta Wagon and Timber Co., Western and Atlantic railroad at d Foundry street. tf

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR CYPRESS TELegraph poles, any size and length, send specifications. L. F. Bellingrath, Castleberry, Ala., M. and M. railroad. thu su tu we and fri

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND GAS ENGINE. Apply to W. C. Dodson, 29 South Broad st. july29 tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS REGULAR and day board for young men or couples; two choice rooms vacant, 67 Ivy street, corner Wheat; appointments all complete; house newly papered and furnished; car line and central; come and see. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Redding. th su 12t

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board. Central location. One block off Broadway. M. A. Bevan, 108 East 22d st. tue,th,sat

BOARD—MRS. H. A. McLELLAN, LATE OF Marietta. Very pleasant rooms, with board. No. 10 West Ellis st., near Peachtree. su we fri-1m

THE STEWART—THIS ELEGANT NEW HOUSE is just completed and handsomely furnished throughout. Parties wishing the handsomest rooms in the city will call early. Telephone in the house. 25 and 27 Wheat street. th fr sa su

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

PERSONAL.

NEW MUSIC POE'S BELLS, LATEST, AND pronounced the finest ballad out. For sale by John M. Miller, Price, $1.00. 3t

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes, which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

HELP WANTED—MALE.

NOTICE—TINNER, TEMPERATE AND TRUSTworthy, must be acquainted with pump work and country style of plumbing, general shop work and roofing. State wages expected and apply at once. A. D. Gilbert, Cartersville, Ga.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED in Georgia to sell a line of druggists' specialties. Liberal commission. Address with full particulars and references, P. O. Box 542, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A BOY TO COLLECT. ADDRESS, stating age, P. O. box 202.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN THAT CAN KEEP books and act as salesman and do some collecting, in fancy goods line; must come well recommended. Address in own handwriting and state wages, etc., care Constitution, S. H. R.

WANTED—A GOOD CONTRACTOR TO COME to Lithonia to build several houses. Apply to George W. Collins, superintendent Southern Granite Co. tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER. Address, in own handwriting, A. T., care Constitution.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON SMALL place in West End. Must be a good milker and gardener. John S. Broomhead, 61 S. Broad st. 1w

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance to create a permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to earn $70 per month at their own homes. A nice, light, easy and profitable business. Costly outfit of samples, a package of goods and full instructions sent for 10c. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., Rutland, Vt. 6t

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo, painting, no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once. Crescent Art Co., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170. mar6—3m

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE AND A TEACHER of experience desires a principalship of a good school. Can furnish splendid recommendations. Address J. B., care of Professor W. A. Bass, 28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. sun tus thu

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND GROUND INSIDE the corporate limits of Atlanta. Good railroad facilities. Factory building, engine, machinery, etc. Suitable for a number of enterprises. Call to see or write. John M. Green, room 24 Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

FOR RENT.—THE STORE CORNER BROAD and Hunter streets. Apply to present occupant. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME. THOS. F. Ashworth, 3½ West Ala., st. tu thu su tf

TO LOAN—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS on long time. G. H. Tanner, 3½ W. Alabama street.

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN ON personal security. Apply to R. B. Blackburn, 14½ Whitehall street. june31-6t

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES,

FOR RENT, OR FOR SALE, DWELLING FURnished, or unfurnished, corner of Capitol Place and E. Peters street. Same property for sale if not rented. Also, for rent or for sale, brick dwelling, No. 79 S. Pryor street, containing 11 rooms, besides two bath rooms; store rooms and kitchen. Apply to Jno. Milledge, attorney at law, 23½ Whitehall.

FOR RENT—FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS OF 27 South Broad street, elegant store room, and can furnish power for light manufacturing. Apply at 29 South Broad st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK SAFES FOR SALE—ONE HALL'S LATest improved bankers' chest; with Hall's time lock. This bankers' chest now in use by the Southern bank, at Savannah. Also, one Mosler bankers' chest. These bankers' chests are to be replaced by Herring's, and are for sale cheap. R. J. Wiles, agent for Herring & Co., 133 West Baker st., Atlanta. Telephone 385. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $200 OR $300 Address A. C., care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga

SADDLE AND HARNESS—BUSINESS MEN in this city. Entire store, tools and so-forth. The store has a large prosperous trade, and has a good stock of first-class goods on hand. This is a rare chance for a good man to step right into a good business at once. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting to retire. Call on or address L. M. Ives, 27 Marietta street. 1t and sun tf.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—MY WELL ESTablished business and plant. Eleven years established. The plant consists of engine, boiler, planers, mouiders, hand planer, turning lathe, shaper, band saw, etc., all in good working order, in use only four years. Also, about fifty thousand feet of hard wood, consisting of walnut, cherry, oak, ash, white and yellow pine; also all the shops, tools, etc. The business is a paying one and would not be sold only on account of ill health. I have made a specialty of stairs, stair railing and hardwood interior finish. Will turn over all work now on hand if desired. Terms reasonable. For further particulars address H. M. Beutell, Atlanta, Ga. su tues th

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE of the Cox hotel, Covington, Ga. Covington is the best point for a hotel in the state. Sickness is my only reason for selling. For particulars, address Dr. T. N. Pitts. ju5 1m

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTER OF BLACK and white and lemon and white thoroughbred pointer puppies. Call or address A. L. W., room 43, Gate City National Bank building. tu thu su

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

REPUTABLE BECAUSE RELIABLE

All people of Dyspeptic ways
Should learn to lengthen out their days.
When Indigestion makes a call,
Or Constipation, worse than all,
Makes life a burden, bear in mind,
In TARRANT'S SELTZER health you'll find.

may9—sun tues thur sat wky

Queen & Crescent Route.

QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to

CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.

Short Line to TEXAS via Shreveport

S. R. JOHNSTON, General Agent,
W. E. REYNOLDS, Traveling Pass
Kimball House, A

SEVERAL SENSAT
Which Made the Day
Lively for Macon.

A YOUNG MAN AT A LADY'S W

A Doctor Almost Walks into the
Death—General News Gather
Up in the City.

MACON, GA., August 3.—[Specia
afternoon Officer Jenkins arrested Jo
burn at the home of his mother-in-l
Stanley.
The warrant was sworn out by J. W
tower, who lives on Plum street, in th
the Brown house. Last night a you
stopping at Hightower's, was awak
some one entering her window. S
the alarm, and Hightower, who had
got home from his work on the East
see road, ran out in search of an offic
trolmen McCafferty, Golden and
were found, and searching the hou
found Blackburn, who was drunk, hid
alley. He was arrested and
up. This morning Hightower w
the barracks, and thinking that the
man was more influence by liquor tha
to do harm, secured his release on prom
he would leave town at once. Instead
ing, Blackburn hunted up Hightower a
him a blowing up. Then Hightower
out a warrant. He then offered $10 rew
the arrest. Two officers went to S
house to arrest him, but Stanley refuse
admittance, closing the doors. Officer J
then got the warrant and arrested hi
will be tried tomorrow, and he threa
create a sensation when he is brough
court by making disclosures.
Sunday night Dr. T. A. Cheatham
some one say, "stop that man!" ne
house, and rising, he sallied forth wi
pistol. Outside he saw a crowd cong
in a yard adjoining. His back way
posed, and his house open for repairs,
went out that way, hoping to interc
burglar through a hole in the fence that
men had made. He started to enter th
yard, but stepped on some shingles tha
a noise. Officer Patterson seeing the
of his form ordered him to halt, but h
advancing, when the officer said "halt."
third time he spoke, and made himself k
and so possibly missed getting shot at b
take for the thief. The officer was ver
that he discovered his mistake and exp
the matter fully.
Henry Lewis, one of the thieves
broke Huhn's window and stole
pistols, was arrested by Officer Hutchi
locked up this evening. He had been in
for several weeks.

MATTERS IN MACON.

The Waters Subsiding and Rotting V
tion.

MACON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—
has been distressingly sultry. The sun
out about nine o'clock, and the steam fro
saturated earth made it sickening.
The waters are slowly and stubbornly fa
There is a good deal of water running th
the valley yet, and there is a qu
on either side of the turnpike that is gr
stagnant. Great pools and chasms are b
ing revealed where the force of the sw
current cut away the soft, alluvial soil.
eral houses are left uninhabitable, but st
to say, as fast as the water leaves the b
doorstep uncovered the late inhabitants
to move in again.
It is a doleful job to have to bring o
furniture, all soaked and mudstained, to
the sickly sunshine. The floors of m
these houses are covered with mud, and i
take some time to clean them.
The East Tennessee, Virginia and G
railroad authorities hoped to get a pass
train through today, but it is doubted i
get it through before Saturday on acco
the slowness with which the water falls.
Gentlemen who have visited Macon
Dames station, report that the engine ho
was washed away and struck the freight house,
knocking it out of position considerably. The
engine house was a total loss.
Worse than this, the excavations
sand were made too deep and
far inward, and the current se
hard against that portion of the track th
channel of the river has shifted a good
closer to the Monroe county shore.
Below Juliette the track is badly dam
and is reported washed out to a consider
extent.
At the Central City park the damag
pretty severe, and the stench that arises
decaying vegetation, there and in the va
east of the river, as the water leaves it to
influence of an August sun, is horrible.
is feared that much sickness will
low in consequence. There is alr
a good deal of fevers of bilious and mal
types, resulting from the intense heat of
sun prior to the freshet, and it is feared
will follow.
There are several large holes washed
near the grand stand. The current of th
ter from the third break in the levee set
under the grand stand and across the
track. The track is very badly cut up.
portion that was plowed, about one-thir
the outer side, was nearly all taken away
an ugly gully left in its place.
Park Keeper Fennell lost one-half of
small patch of corn, but the other, the la
field, is not badly injured. He lost about
third of a magnificent crop of oats that he
nicely housed in one of the halls.
It is hoped that the big crops down in
swamp are not so badly injured as was fe
Where no current set through the field,
did not get up to the ear, the crop is dam
but very little.
There are reports from many farm
the surrounding counties, and
has been very little dam
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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—1,000,000 SPLIT HICKORY S[illegible] Also $1,000,000 oak plant. Will buy [illegible] quantity. For particulars, call or address, Atlanta Wagon and Timber Co., Western and Atlantic railroad at d Foundry street. tf

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR CYPRESS TELegraph poles, any size and length, send specifications. L. F. Bellingrath, Castleberry, Ala., M. and M. railroad. thu su tu we and fri

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND GAS ENGINE. Apply to W. C. Dodson, 29 South Broad St. july29 tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS REGULAR and day board for young men, or couples; two choice rooms vacant, 67 Ivy street, corner Wheat; appointments all complete; house newly papered and furnished; car line and central; come and see. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Redding. th sa 12t

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board. Central location. One block off Broadway. M. A. Bevan, 138 East 23d st. tue,th,sat

BOARD—MRS. H. A. McLELLAN, LATE OF Marietta. Very pleasant rooms, with board. No. 10 West Ellis st., near Peachtree. su we fri-1m

THE STEWART—THIS ELEGANT NEW HOUSE is just completed and handsomely furnished throughout. Parties wishing the handsomest rooms in the city will call early. Telephone in the house. 25 and 27 Wheat street. th fr sa su

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

PERSONAL.

NEW MUSIC POE'S BELLS, LATEST, AND pronounced the finest ballad out. For sale by John M. Miller, Price, $1.00. 3t

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes, which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

HELP WANTED—MALE.

NOTICE—TINNER, TEMPERATE AND TRUSTworthy, must be acquainted with pump work and country style of plumbing, general shop work and roofing. State wages expected and apply at once. A. D. Gilbert, Cartersville, Ga.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED in Georgia to sell a line of druggists' specialties. Liberal commission. Address with full particulars and references, P. O. Box 542, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A BOY TO COLLECT. ADDRESS, stating age, P. O. box 202.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN THAT CAN KEEP books and act as salesman and do some collecting, in fancy goods line; must come well recommended. Address in own handwriting and state wages, etc., care Constitution, S. H. R.

WANTED—A GOOD CONTRACTOR TO COME to Lithonia to build several houses. Apply to George W. Collins, superintendent Southern Granite Co. tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER. Address, in own handwriting, A. T., care Constitution.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON SMALL place in West End. Must be a good milker and gardener. John S. Broomhead, 61 S. Broad st. 1w

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance to create a permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to earn $70 per month at their own homes. A nice, light, easy and profitable business. Costly outfit of samples, a package of goods and full instructions sent for 10c. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., Rutland, Vt. 6t

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo, painting, no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once. Crescent Art Co., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170. mar6—3m

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE AND A TEACHER of experience desires a principalship of a good school. Can furnish splendid recommendations. Address J. B., care of Professor W. A. Bass, 278 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. sun tus thu

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND GROUND INSIDE the corporate limits of Atlanta. Good railroad facilities. Factory building, engine, machinery, etc. Suitable for a number of enterprises. Call to see or write. John M. Green, room 24 Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

FOR RENT.—THE STORE CORNER BROAD and Hunter streets. Apply to present occupant. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME. THOS. F. Ashworth, 3½ West Ala., st. tu thu su tf

TO LOAN—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS on long time. G. H. Tanner, 3½ W. Alabama street.

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN ON personal security. Apply to R. B. Blackburn, 14½ Whitehall street. june31-6t

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES,

FOR RENT, OR FOR SALE, DWELLING FURnished, or unfurnished, corner of Capitol Place and E. Peters street. Same property for sale if not rented. Also, for rent or for sale, brick dwelling No. 79 S. Pryor street, containing 11 rooms, besides two bath rooms; store rooms and kitchen. Apply to Jno. Milledge, attorney at law, 23½ Whitehall.

FOR RENT—FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS OF 27 South Broad street, elegant store room, and can furnish power for light manufacturing. Apply at 29 South Broad st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK SAFES FOR SALE—ONE HALL'S LATest improved bankers' chest; with Hall's time lock. This bankers' chest now in use by the Southern bank, at Savannah. Also, one Mosler bankers' chest. These bankers' chests are to be replaced by Herring's, and are for sale cheap. R. J. Wiles, agent for Herring & Co., 133 West Baker st., Atlanta. Telephone 385. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $200 OR $300 Address A. C., care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga

SADDLE AND HARNESS—BUSINESS MEN in this city. Entire store, tools and so-forth. The store has a large and prosperous trade, and has a good stock of first-class goods on hand. This is a rare chance for a good man to step right into a good business at once. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting to retire. Call on or address L. M. Ives, 27 Marietta street. 1tand sun tf.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—MY WELL ESTablished business and plant. Eleven years established. The plant consists of engine, boiler, planers, moulders, band planer, turning lathe, shaper, band saw, etc., all in good working order, in use only four years. Also, about fifty thousand feet of hard wood, consisting of walnut, cherry, oak, ash, white and yellow pine; also all the shops, tools, etc. The business is a paying one and would not be sold only on account of ill health. I have made a specialty of stairs, stair railing and hardwood interior finish. Will turn over all work now on hand if desired. Terms reasonable. For further particulars address H. M. Beutell, Atlanta, Ga. su tues th

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE of the Cox hotel, Covington, Ga. Covington is the best point for a hotel in the state. Sickness is my only reason for selling. For particulars, address Dr. T. N. Pitts. ju5 1m

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTER OF BLACK and white and lemon and white thoroughbred pointer puppies. Call or address A. L. W., room 43, Gate City National Bank building. tu thu su

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

REPUTABLE BECAUSE RELIABLE

All people of Dyspeptic ways
Should learn to lengthen out their days.
When Indigestion makes a call,
Or Constipation, worse than all,
Makes life a burden, bear in mind,
In TARRANT'S SELTZER health you'll find.

may9—sun tues thur sat wky

Queen & Crescent Route.
QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to
CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.
Short Line to TEXAS via. Shreveport.
S. R. JOHNSTON, General Agent,
W. E. REYNOLDS, Traveling Pass
Kimball House, A

SEVERAL SENSATIONS,

Which Made the Day Rather Lively for Macon.

A YOUNG MAN AT A LADY'S WINDOW.

A Doctor Almost Walks into the Jaws of Death—General News Gathered Up in the City.

MACON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—This afternoon Officer Jenkins arrested Joe Blackburn at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Stanley.

The warrant was sworn out by J. W. Hightower, who lives on Plum street, in the rear of the Brown house. Last night a young lady stopping at Hightower's, was awakened by some one entering her window. She raised the alarm, and Hightower, who had not long got home from his work on the East Tennessee road, ran out in search of an officer. Patrolmen McCafferty, Golden and Johnson were found, and searching the house, they found Blackburn, who was drunk, hidden in an alley. He was arrested and locked up. This morning Hightower went to the barracks, and thinking that the young man was more influence by liquor than intent to do harm, secured his release on promise that he would leave town at once. Instead of leaving, Blackburn hunted up Hightower and gave him a blowing up. Then Hightower swore out a warrant. He then offered $10 reward for the arrest. Two officers went to Stanley's house to arrest him, but Stanley refused them admittance, closing the doors. Officer Jenkins then got the warrant and arrested him. He will be tried tomorrow, and he threatens to create a sensation when he is brought into court by making disclosures.

Sunday night Dr. T. A. Cheatham heard some one say, "stop that man!" near his house, and rising, he sallied forth with his pistol. Outside he saw a crowd congregated in a yard adjoining. His back way was exposed, and his house open for repairs, and he went out that way, hoping to intercept the burglar through a hole in the fence that workmen had made. He started to enter the other yard, but stepped on some shingles that made a noise. Officer Patterson seeing the outline of his form ordered him to halt, but he kept advancing, when the officer said "halt." The third time he spoke, and made himself known, and so possibly missed getting shot at by mistake for the thief. The officer was very glad that he discovered his mistake and explained the matter fully.

Henry Lewis, one of the thieves who broke Huhn's window and stole his pistols, was arrested by Officer Hutchins and locked up this evening. He had been in hiding for several weeks.

MATTERS IN MACON.

The Waters Subsiding and Rotting Vegetation.

MACON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Today has been distressingly sultry. The sun shone out about nine o'clock, and the steam from the saturated earth made it sickening.

The waters are slowly and stubbornly falling. There is a good deal of water running through the valley yet, and there is a quantity on either side of the turnpike that is growing stagnant. Great pools and chasms are becoming revealed where the force of the swollen current cut away the soft, alluvial soil. Several houses are left uninhabitable, but strange to say, as fast as the water leaves the bottom doorstep uncovered the late inhabitants begin to move in again.

It is a doleful job to have to bring out the furniture, all soaked and mudstained, to dry in the sickly sunshine. The floors of many of these houses are covered with mud, and it will take some time to clean them.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad authorities hoped to get a passenger train through today, but it is doubted if they get it through before Saturday on account of the slowness with which the water falls.

Gentlemen who have visited Macon from Dames station, report that the engine house was washed away and struck the freight house, knocking it out of position considerably. The engine house was a total loss.

Worse than this, the excavations for sand were made too deep and too far inward, and the current set so hard against that portion of the track that the channel of the river has shifted a good deal closer to the Monroe county shore.

Below Juliette the track is badly damaged, and is reported washed out to a considerable extent.

At the Central City park the damage is pretty severe, and the stench that arises from decaying vegetation, there and in the valley east of the river, as the water leaves it to the influence of an August sun, is horrible. It is feared that much sickness will follow in consequence. There is already a good deal of fevers of bilious and malarial types, resulting from the intense heat of the sun prior to the freshet, and it is feared more will follow.

There are several large holes washed out near the grand stand. The current of the water from the third break in the levee set right under the grand stand and across the mile track. The track is very badly cut up. The portion that was plowed, about one-third of the outer side, was nearly all taken away and an ugly gully left in its place.

Park Keeper Fennell lost one-half of his small patch of corn, but the other, the larger field, is not badly injured. He lost about one-third of a magnificent crop of oats that he had nicely housed in one of the halls.

It is hoped that the big crops down in the swamp are not so badly injured as was feared. Where no current set through the field, and did not get up to the ear, the crop is damaged but very little.

There are reports from many farms in the surrounding counties, and corn has been very little damaged away from the river bottoms. Cotton, however is rusting and shedding badly. A farmer from near the city yesterday, said that at least half the anticipated crop, and at least one-fourth of the real crop, would be lost.

The water is not falling rapidly, but very slowly. A queer thing about the flood in the bottom is the formation of numerous miniature geysers, all the way from a well bubble to a spout as large as a man's arm, rising to the height of several inches. It was due to the porosity of the soil.

IN A HIGH PLACE.

Some Cows Swim Into a Hayloft at Mansfield.

MACON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—During the flood a number of cattle on Mansfield's farm attempted to swim out of the swamp, and coming to a high barbed wire fence, it drove them back. They then swam over the bars and into the yard, and found the hayloft so near the level of the water that they scrambled into it. Today when parties visited the farm they found that the waters had receded, leaving the cows high and dry on top of the hay.

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FLOODED A SECOND TIME.

The Heavy Rains Make the People of Augusta Move Again.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—The Savannah is on another boom, and this time she is booming sure enough. Yesterday afternoon the waters receded to twenty-eight feet, when they remained on a stand until late last night, when another rise began, and at eleven o'clock tonight the register at the bridge indicates thirty-three feet, with a rise of one and one-half inches per hour. Already the water is in upper Broad street, just below the market house, and all that section above Cumming, and extending from Broad street to the river is

AGAIN OVERFLOWED

to a considerable depth, the water being over the first floors of many houses. Signal Service Officer Fisher today predicted that water would not rise over thirty-three feet, but as it has already reached that point, and has been rising all day from one to two inches per hour, it is evident that he was somewhat "off" in his prediction. Passengers from up the Augusta and Knoxville railroad report heavy rains along the upper Savannah this afternoon, which is

CERTAINLY A BAD SIGN.

Besides being over the upper portion of the city back water from the third level canal has already flooded South Commons, and a large portion of Dublin. Boats are in readiness, however, and if a sudden rise should come during the night, people will be removed from their houses before any fatal results can possibly occur. In one or two houses near the river, up town people are already in the second story, and as another high

RISE HAS BEEN EXPECTED

all day, preparations have been made. Large forces of hands have been at work since yesterday morning, strengthening the canal bank, and repairing all breaks.

Mayor May stated to your correspondent today that the locks stood the overflow splendidly, and were as strong now as on the day of completion. He also stated that the break on upper Greene street had been thoroughly repaired, and that at Lombard's all was almost finished. He says the people need not fear any danger from the canal. Continuing the conversation, he stated that if the waters did not again flood the city, he believed it would not take exceeding $15,000 to repair all the streets, drains and sewers. Thirty-six wagons were put to work yesterday afternoon hauling dirt to fill up the streets, but the high water stopped them this morning. As soon as the waters recede these wagons will commence work, and in a few weeks' time the city will be in thorough shape again, that is if the present rise does not flood the entire city. What it has done so far is of little consequence, provided it does not reach the highest point of Sunday's flood, 34 feet 8 inches, but from the present outlook many say that the point will be reached.

THE DRUITT CASE.

The Recreant, Dual Husband Jailed in Default of Bail.

MACON, GA., August 4.—[Special.]—Today A. V. Druitt was brought before Justice W. A. Poe for trial. The witnesses were Mrs. Druitt, No. 2, or Mrs. McBane, as the case may be, and a fellow workman named Edmunds.

Mrs. Druitt swore that after their marriage in Charleston last February, they came to Macon, Druitt claiming to have got a divorce from his first wife at Palatka, the law giving him the custody of the children. After they came to Macon they had a quarrel and Druitt removed from the home they then occupied to another place, some distance away.

About four weeks ago, before their separation, the former wife, Mrs. Bassett, wrote that she was going to visit her father-in-law, in North Carolina, and asked if it would be out of the way for her to come by Macon and get the children. He answered it would not, and when she arrived he met her at the depot, took her to his house, where they had been living together since.

Edmunds swore that Druitt had introduced her to him as his "old woman."

Mrs. Bassett gave the same story as was printed in these columns today, adding that previous to leaving Texas she had had a falling out with her second husband.

The negro servant testified that she slept on the floor in the room where Mrs. Bassett slept, during her stay there, and if anything wrong had been going on she knew nothing of it.

Justice Poe decide to hold him in default of $500 bond on a charge of adultery, until Friday's session of the city court.

MRS. SULLIVAN'S FUNERAL.

Buried From St. Joseph's by the Catholic Church.

MACON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Con Sullivan was buried from St. Joseph's Catholic church today. An immense procession attended the hearse to the grave in Rose Hill cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. H. McKenny, T. C. Dempsey, C. Sheridan, John McCrary, M. Redwood, and J. B. Bonville.

Mrs. Sullivan was very highly esteemed by her many friends here, and especially among her countrymen. Messrs. D. A. Keating and J. J. Clay superintended the funeral.

MACON PERSONALS.

Some Visitors to and From the Central City.

MACON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Miss Cornelia Jacobs returned to Atlanta today after a pleasant visit to Macon.

Mrs. Ruby Steinheimer has returned to Atlanta today after a visit to Mrs. Harris, this city.

Mr. W. E. Wooten, a promising young attorney and son of Hon. C. B. Wooten, of Albany, is in the city for a few days.

Mr. Hugh McLean, father of the Cotton avenue grocer, is very low and hardly expected to live.

The Burial of Major Caswell.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—The funeral of Major T. D. Caswell took place from his former residence on Greene street at five o'clock this afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Adams, assisted by Dr. Burrows and Rev. Mr. Lowrey. The pall bearers were Messrs. W. Daniel, B. W. Carwile, Jr., W. J. Cranston, Ker Boyce, H. Crane, Thos. P. Branch, J. C. C. Black, John D. Butt, Patrick Walsh, C. C. Jones, Jr., Alfred Baker, Charles Estes. An escort from the confederate survivors followed the remains to the grave. On account of the washouts the train bearing the remains did not reach here till one o'clock today. The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta train waited three hours in Columbia for the train from Asheville.

The Lincolnton Reunion.

LINCOLNTON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—The reunion of all the soldiers in this section, to be held here on August 11th, promises to be a grand affair. Hons. Geo. T. Barnes and W. D. Tutt, of Augusta, have been invited to deliver addresses. Preparations are being made for a gala day.

A building boom has struck our town, and still the cry is more houses. The crop prospects are the finest in this section we ever saw, and every body is cheerful and happy.

Death of Sanford L. Keeling.

TOCCOA, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Sanford L. Keeling, a highly respected citizen, died at his home at 5 o'clock yesterday evening of typhoid fever. He has been doing business for Messrs. J. H. & T. C. Vickery for some time, giving entire satisfaction to employers and customers.

A Cave-in Near Thomson.

THOMSON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—A heavy rain fell for three hours last night. A small culvert one mile above Thomson caved in. The freight train is delayed. They are trying to fix it temporarily so the up passenger can pass over.

Invited to Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—A large meeting of prominent citizens was held in the city exchange, to extend an invitation to President Cleveland to visit Savannah in October. The city council and the various organizations of the city were requested to join in an invitation.

A TRADE OF STOCK.

Columbus Invests in the Georgia Midland Road.

RECORD OF THE MONTH IN THE CITY.

The City Laws to be Codified—Not in Favor of Electrity—Matters in Court—Other News Notes.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—At the regular meeting of the city council this evening the committee to which was entrusted the disposition of one thousand shares of the city's stock in the Mobile and Girard railroad reported that they had exchanged the stock for six thousand shares in the Georgia Midland. The clerk of council was instructed to inform General Alexander, who made application to purchase the city's stock in the Mobile and Girard, that the city did not desire to sell the balance of the stock held by her.

The council decided this evening to have the city laws codified, and Hatcher and Peabody were employed to do the work for $750.

Council has decided to allow the street car company to use engines or dummies for motive power, but not electricity.

There was not a single death in the city hospital during the month of July. There were sixty interments in the city cemeteries during the month of July, thirty-six of which were colored. Of the total number, thirty were non-residents.

There were 141 parties tried in the mayor's court during July, ninety of whom were discharged, forty-eight fined and three bound over.

THE SOQUE RIVER

Plays Mad Pranks With the Surrounding Country.

CLARKSVILLE, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—This morning the Soque river, which runs through this place, was found to be rapidly rising, and by noon the estimate was fifteen feet above low water mark. The substantial bridge across the Soque river at the Soque woolen mills was swept away; also, the dam and race of the Soque Woolen mills. It is feared that the mills will be destroyed by the great flood. Already their dye house is gone and their shops covered with water. The arches which hold the main buildings are worn more than half through by the rushing waters. Their commissary and warehouse is in danger, the water being in the bottom floor. The goods have been removed. The damage to the Soque Woolen mills alone will not be less than $3,000, and if the main building should fall, $100,000 would be a low estimate. The river in sight of town is about one-half mile wide, and from hill to hill, scarcely a stalk of corn can be seen—all covered with water. Devastation and ruin exists throughout this section, especially to bottom lands. The county bridge across the river near town is expected to go tonight. The oldest settlers claim that never, since 1840, has such a freshet visited this section.

THE RIVERS RAGING.

The Country Around Hawkinsville Submerged.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Today the river streams and water courses in this section of Georgia are higher and fuller than they have ever been known before. The Ocmulgee, here at this point, is several inches higher than it was in the great Harrison flood. For nearly a whole week we have had no mails. The railroad track of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia below Macon, is submerged for a long distance, and no trains have passed in many days. Heavy losses will be sustained on the low lands along the rivers and water courses. Hundreds of acres of the finest corn and cotton that has ever been in Georgia, is now under water. Much of it will be badly injured if not a total loss. Just now the water seems to be at a stand and it is hoped the worst is past.

Washington Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Our town has been cut off from the outside world since Friday night, both by rail and wire. The railroad bridge over Little river was washed away Friday and the train was caught on the other side. Dyer's mill, Moore's mill, Dill's mill on this stream are all washed away. A part of Smith's mill is also gone. Four men attempted to cross Little river on Saturday evening in a boat. When half way across the stream the boat capsized. They managed to cling to the trees and were rescued after being in the stream for four hours.

The Damage Along Yellow River.

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., Aug ust 3.—[Special. The rains of last week have seriously damaged the bottom corn crops, as well as the other crops. All the bottom lands have been covered in water for three days, and in consequence the corn has soured and is worthless for anything. Mr. Bronlee's bottoms on Yellow river have been covered to a depth of seven feet. He swam out Sunday to examine his corn and found it all soured. He loses at least fourteen hundred bushels. The same result has occurred up and down the river. Pitman's mill dam is gone. All the bridges, while the water has been above them, are still standing.

Mills and Bridges Gone.

MONROE, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—There is but one mill and only two bridges left standing within ten miles of this place. The mill of Hon H. A. Carithers, which cost him $8,000, is entirely gone. The bottom corn injured fully one-third.

MURDERED HIS CHILD.

Louis Gilbert in Jail for a Frightfu Crime.

WAYNESBORO, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Louis Gilbert, colored, who lives on the plantation of J. T. Reeves, near Lawtonville, Ga., in this county, committed murder on yesterday by beating and kicking to death a seven-year-old step-daughter, named Laura Foreman, He got into a frenzy over some trifling act of disobedience, and beat the child to death. The verdict of the jury at the inquest was wilful murder. He attempted to escape after committing the crime, but was captured, and is now safely in jail. The entire act of the killing was exceedingly heartless and brutal as narrated by the helpless mother of the child and wife of the murderer, who stood by and appealed to him to desist and not kill her child. Gilbert will no doubt hang.

Prisoners Break Jail.

BUENA VISTA, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Two negroes, George Searcy and Dan Brooks, made their escape from jail last night by burning a hole in the floor and removing a lot of rock and cement which formed the foundation of the jail. Dan Brooks is charged with committing rape upon a six-yeat-old colored girl. George Searcy is an educated mulatto, and is charged with forgery. He left a note to the jailer, thanking him for his kindness to him while in jail, closing the note with this exultation: "It took hard work to make our escape, but we got there all the same."

Opposed to the Brady Bill.

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., August 8.—[Special.] The people in this county are, as a rule, opposed to the passage of the Brady bill. They think it will force them to pay cash for their fertilizers when they won't have the cash to pay, and compel the tenants to buy from the landlords, who are able to pay cash, at an enormous rate of interest, which they can ill afford to pay. No one here, so far as can be ascertained, favors the passage of the bill.

The New Rome Furnace Company.

ROME, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—Application was made today for a charter for the Rome furnace company, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred and fifty thousand. The incorporators include the Rome land company and a number of our leading citizens.

A dummy line was located today, and orders have been sent on for engines and cars. The line will include the present street car line, but will be extended several miles.

Schedules on the Rome and Decatur railway, between Rome and Gadsden will be in operation within two weeks.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MORGANTON CONFERENCE.

Great Progress Made in Church Development.

MORGANTON, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—The Morganton conference has adjourned, after a profitable session. This territory is principally a home mission field of the church, and the bureau of the church finances sends annually more money into this district than is paid by the members of the church themselves for the ministry. The district has sixty-three churches with quite a number of auxiliaries, and with a membership of about 4,700 communicants. Thursday morning was devoted to the hearing of reports from the various charges. Although this district is missionary ground the church is coming out on the missionary spirit. The old worn out objection to foreign missions is gradually, but surely losing its grip on those who have been constrained to believe it their duty only to contribute to home missions. A resolution was passed by the conference requesting every preacher in the district to preach on the subject of the duty of the members to contribute to the support of the church and all its enterprises. Brasstown high school was changed to Young Harris institute, in honor of Brother Young Harris, of Athens, who has from time to time generously contributed over $2,000 towards building up this pet enterprise of the church. This school proposes to prepare young men and ladies to enter the junior class of any of our colleges, and its offer is to board, clothe, school, in music and all, for $90 a year.

The conference was composed of about sixty delegates and preachers.

The conference selected Brasstown as the next place of meeting for the district conference.

THE LATE GENERAL BLACK.

A Venerable Christian Man Gathered to His Fathers.

ROME, GA., August 3.—[Special.]—The burial of General George S. Black removes from view one of the grandest figures which ever moved. General Black was born in Christian county, Kentucky, the 28th of November, 1808, being in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The year following his birth his father moved to Illinois, but having no health there went to Arkansas, and there died, leaving a widow with three helpless children. Arkansas at that time had few white settlers, and the mother of General Black resolved to return to her girlhood's home. So, with her three little children, she made the long and perilous journey on horseback to South Carolina. Such early training as this gave General Black confidence in himself, energy and courage, and faithfully did he care for that widowed mother; her wish was ever his law. On his attaining his majority he settled in Panthersville and commenced a dry goods business, keeping the post-office also. Here he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jones, and here his young wife died, leaving one child, and soon after he located near Cassville, Ga. In 1840 he married Miss Mary Ralls, of Greensboro, Ga. Again he was appointed postmaster, and was prospering in his business, but he thought he saw the great future for Rome, and resolved to cast his fortune with the "hill city." In 1850 he came to Rome and made it his home until the close of the war. For many years he was a prominent business man, and made many warm friends by his integrity, generosity and kindness. He was "an old line whig," ever devoted to his party and its principles. Although opposed to secession he loved the south, and when Georgia passed the ordinance of secession no man worked more faithfully during the four years of war than he did. In 1866 he served his state in the legislature with credit to himself and his constituents. After the war he bought a farm near the city and resolved to spend the remainder of his days in quiet. In a conversation with Mr. Headden, he said: "I have read my mother's Testament through twenty times." A few years since he became partially paralyzed and was confined to his chair for the remainder of his life. Last year he became convinced it was his duty to unite with the Baptist church, and accordingly in October he was carried by his sons to the Baptist church in Rome, where he was immersed by the Rev. Dr. Headden. Since then he patiently and confidently awaited the will of God.

WHY TROY IS SCARED.

Only One Case of Smallpox in Union Springs, Alabama.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., August 3.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday contained a communication from Troy, which does injustice to this city. Your correspondent does not state the facts. There has been but one case of smallpox in Union Springs, and that has been completely isolated. There is no uneasiness about its spread here or elsewhere, except at Troy, perhaps. Dr. Jerome Cochran, state health officer, after investigation, advises that no quarantine be established against Union Springs. Troy has made itself the laughing stock of the state in being absolutely the only town or city which has been so absurdly frightened as to establish a quarantine.

MONEY IN MELONS,

And Peaches and Honey Prove Very Remunerative.

From the Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

The pear crop is bringing hundreds of dollars into the county, and yet some people contend that they are worth nothing.

From the Cherokee, Ga., Advance.

Mr. A. K. Scott, one of Cherokee's most intelligent, industrious and enterprising farmers, tells us he robbed a beehive recently and got fifty-one pounds of honey out of it. His bees are doing very well.

From the Ellijay, Ga., Courier.

The watermelon crop in this county promises a large yield this year. Reports are quite flattering for unusually large melons. It will be understood that the largest one is to be presented at this office on exhibition.

From the Dawson, Ga., Journal.

This year Mr. J. H. Whitchard has realized $65 from an acre and a half planted in melons, and from a two acre patch he expects to make $100. These melons, four hundred in number, have all been sold here in Dawson.

From the Thomasville, Ga., Times.

Up to yesterday, the 29th, there had been shipped from Thomasville, sixteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-six crates of LeConte pears. The express company handled 12,000, and the others went by freight. The average net price realized has been about one dollar per crate. This would put $16,000 in circulation. The shipments made from Boston and Cairo, and others yet to be made, will probably go to 25,000 crates. This is no small business.

From the Sumter, Ga., Republican.

W. B. Heys & Brother are now eating their second crop of peaches from their trees for this season. They gathered Amsden and Alexander peaches from their trees in May and June, and while these were ripe the trees were full of green fruit of a different variety. These are now ripening and are very fine. They grafted the Amsden and Alexander on seedling stock, and afterwards let a seedling shoot grow below the graft, and the latter yields much the better fruit, but not quite so early.

From the Fort Valley, Ga., Mirror.

Our melon raisers have "struck it rich" this season, and a large number of cars of melons have left this point and vicinity, at very satisfactory prices. Mr. D. H. Houser shipped two car loads a week or so ago and netted $225. Mr. T. O. Skellie had equally as good results, and Mr. J. A. Everett informs us on Tuesday that he had been offered $110 a car here for melons. Thousands of dollars have been paid to our people for melons this season, and it comes in very nicely, at a time when cash is very much needed for the cotton hands.

He Rivals Livingstone.

From the Jackson, Ga., Herald.

Alph Pool, a colored preacher, well known in this county, is among the colored people telling that he has just returned from Africa, where, he claims, to have been sent as missionary. We hear that Alph gives sad accounts of cannibalism in that country, and rivals Livingstone in telling of the customs there.

Pulled Through the Window.

From the Dallas, Ga., New Era.

Mr. O. P. Cooper of this place, a few nights ago, lost a pair of pants and about fifty dollars in cash. Some one used a stick to pull the pants through the window. The sash was raised about eight inches to let the air in. It was through that opening that the pants went with the money in the pocket.

Attacks of dyspepsia, which produce insufferable agony, relieved at once by Fred. Brown's Jamaica Ginger.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.

The Attendance Good and the Interest on the Increase.

Yesterday the long-looked-for matches in spelling and geography came off. The contest in each case was exciting to all concerned. The geography test came first. Professor Lane propounded nine very easy questions in geography, which each applicant answered (or tried to answer) on paper.

Professor Evans's examination consisted of fifty words to be spelled on paper. The words were judiciously selected, some of them unusual, or catch-words, but all words which teachers should be able to spell.

The result of these contests will be announced today.

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY—FOR THE WHITES.	
Dr. H. H. Tucker, reading	9.00— 9.35
Professor W. R. Thigpen, algebra	9.40—10.10
Dr. L. B. Clifton, microscopic science	10.55—10.55
Dr. Jno. Hancock, school methods	11.00—11.30
Prof. Chas. Lane, geography	11.35—12.05
Major W. F. Slaton, arithmetic	12.10—12.40
Professor L. B. Evans, grammar	12.45— 1.15
Professor A. M. Barbank, singing	1.20— 1.50
FOR COLORED TEACHERS.	
Professor W. R Thigpen	9.00— 9.35
Dr. H. H. Tucker	9.40—10.10
Dr. John Hancock	10.15—10.55
Dr. L. B. Clifton	11.00—11.30
Major W. F. Slaton	11.35—12.05
Professor Charles Lane	12.10—12.40
Professor A. M. Burbank	12.45— 1.15
Professor L. B. Evans	1.20— 1.50

Today it will be ascertained how many teachers would be willing to purchase tickets to Tallulah next Saturday at the rate of $2, the party to start at six and return at midnight. If fifty or more agree, the trip will be made.

Let all those interested remember that Dr. Clifton will make his wonderful exhibitions with the heliopticon, accompanied by explanatory lectures, every day, sole volente.

FROM A TEACHER'S NOTEBOOK.

Teal, teale, tiel, tiele, teil, teile, teel or teele?

Professor Lane runs the riddle department.

Dr. Tucker can't help preaching as he reads.

How many teachers guessed the riddle?

Were the words in the spelling match selected from Swinton's Word-Book?

The teachers are sorry Dr. Hancock's lectures will be completed tomorrow.

What was the largest island in the world before Australia was discovered? Australia, of course.

Dr. Clifton's exhibition of flies' wings, crystals in process of formation, water fleas, etc., are as entertaining as instructive.

In Dr. Orr's lecture today he proved the proposition that "the school law is so framed as to place the best and most experienced men in school offices, and to remove the system from the sphere of politics."

Professor Burbank, who has been omitted from the programme for a day or two, will again today deliver one of his excellent lectures on singing.

Professor Slaton was again absent today on account of sickness in his family, and his father, Major Slaton, again occupied his place.

GOES DIRECT TO WEAK SPOTS
WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER
KILLS MALARIA
WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER
KILLS MALARIA
GRANDEST TONIC OF MODERN DAYS.
FOR CONSUMPTION & WASTING DISEASES.
SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD
GOES DIRECT TO WEAK SPOTS.
Don't allow yourself to break. Keep up Youth, Health, Vigor. At first signs of going back, begin use of WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER. For weak men, delicate women. Renews energy. Cures Dyspepsia, Mental or Physical Weakness, Nervous and General Debility. Fever and Ague. Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and NIGHT SWEATS, Leanness, Nervous Prostration, heavy labored or restless sleep, exhausted, tired, languid, faint, "ALL GONE" feeling, distress in the back or head. Wind on bowels or stomach. $1., 6 for $5. Druggists or Express. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

SECOND-HAND
Cotton Machinery
AT AUCTION

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED MACHINERY will be sold at auction Wednesday, August 10th, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Woonsocket, R. I: 39-inch Kitson lappers with countershafts attached. 36—36-inch Franklin foundry cards. 36—30-inch Whitin cards. 1—36-inch Hardy, four flat top grinder. 1—30-inch Lowell doubler. 4 Whitin railway heads. 3 heads 1st, drawing 2 to 1, 12 deliveries. 3 City machine company slubbers, 224 spindles. 1 Mason slubber, 80 spindles. 9 fly frames, 1,032 spindles. 53 warp frames, 6,928 sawyer spindles. 4 spoolers, 400 spindles. Hopedale warpers. 5,728 mule spindles. Also lot of warp quilts, bobbins, spools, warper beams, etc. The above sale will take place at the Woonsocket Company's mill, so called, recently purchased by us, where machinery can be inspected at any time before day of sale.
WOONSOCKET ELECTRIC MACHINE AND POWER COMPANY.
JEFFERSON ALDRICH, Auctioneer.

NOTICE!

WE, THE C. H. P. SIGN LETTER CO., NOTIFY the public that we have just opened up a fine line of Nickel, Brass and Gold Sign Letters. Give us a call. Office No. 4 Marietta street, at A. G. Maumenee's jewelry store, Atlanta, Ga.

WINES! WINES!

HAVING ON HAND THE LARGEST AND finest stock in the city, I will, for the next 30 days sell wines at
ACTUALLY HALF PRICE.
I make this sacrifice in order to close out my stock of wines before the Felton wine room bill goes into effect.
Trusting the public will appreciate this move on my part and relieve me of the goods, I am, respectfully yours,
JAMES JOHNSON,
12 and 14 Whitehall Street.

CHEAP EXCURSION
— TO ALL POINTS IN —
ARKANSAS AND TEXAS!
August 29, 30 and 31, 1887!
Tickets good for thirty days, with the privilege to stop over at any point desired. This will give passengers a chance to visit the famous
Hot Springs, of Arkansas,
— AND —
EUREKA SPRINGS
Through Palace Coach will be run from Atlanta to Waco and Sherman without change, via the
MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK.
Brinkley and Texarkana Route.
Write for "The New Western Railway Guide," sixteen page illustrated paper, giving full information in reference to all towns and cities in Arkansas and Texas, with perfect time tables and map of routes to the far West. Will be mailed to you free.
For further information address
R. A. WILLIAMS,
Southeast Passenger and Excursion Agent,
P. O. Box 236, Atlanta, Ga.
S. W. TUCKER,
G. P. A., Little Rock, Ark. aug2-15t

Too Late For Classification.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STATIONARY OR traveling salesman, for a first-class Atlanta house. Eight years' experience. Gilt edge reference. Address X, care Constitution office, Macon, Ga. 1t

MEDICAL.

Cholera Morbus
Cramps
Colic
Diarrhoea
Summer Complaints
Dysentery
All Cured by a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little Milk or Sugar and Water.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS.
33½ Whitehall Street,

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall St.,
d&wk n r m ATLANTA, GA.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ONLY
This belt or regenerator is Made Expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. A continuous stream of Electricity permeating throu'h the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric feats advertised to cure all ills; it is for the one specific purpose. For full information address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washingron St., Chicago, Ill. tue thu sat

Electric Belt Free
To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts, Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency, &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1na | d12y tues thur sat

WEAK MEN!
Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.
m ar13—dly E O D wky

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.
G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.
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JACOBS' PHARMACY Agent, ATLANTA, GA.
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THE CONSTITUTION:

Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free, at $1.00 per month, $2.50 for three month, or $10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

☞J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 3, 1887.

The Texas Election.

Today will end the most excited campaign in the history of Texas. Prohibition is not the only issue to be settled, though it completely overshadows all the others, and has furnished the fire in the contest that has been waged all over the state for the past three months.

No less than six proposed constitutional amendments will be voted on at this election. First comes the prohibition amendment, and to the general gaze dwarfs all the rest. Next is an amendment to fix the compensation of members of the legislature. They are now paid $5 a day for the first sixty days of a biennial session, and $2 a day thereafter. The amendment provides that they shall receive $5 a day for ninety days and $2 a day thereafter.

Taxation of property in unorganized counties is the subject of the third amendment. At present there is a discrimination in favor of non-resident land owners which the amendment proposes to abolish. It is aimed at the big land syndicates and the cattle kings.

Under the present law the present state university fund can be invested only in United States bonds and Texas state bonds. The fourth amendment to be submitted today allows the fund to be invested in county bonds or such other securities as the legislature may direct. The fifth amendment empowers the legislature to provide for the registration of voters in cities of ten thousand inhabitants or more and in such counties as it may deem advisable.

A complete reorganization of the judiciary system of the state is provided for in the sixth amendment. It is proposed to increase the number of judges of the supreme court from three to five or seven, in the discretion of the legislature, and to raise their salaries from $3,500 to $3,600. Under press of business the supreme court, if this amendment be adopted, may divide itself into sections. The court would also have original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus or injunction against the heads of state departments, except the governor.

Some of these amendments, especially the third and sixth, are of great importance to the people of Texas, but very little interest in their fate will be felt outside of the state. It is the fight over the prohibition amendment which will attract the attention of the entire country today. It is the biggest battle yet fought on the liquor question, and its issue is awaited with anxious interest in every part of the country. Tomorrow's CONSTITUTION will tell the tale.

◆

IT is said that Jay Gould is to open a bank in China. By way of variety, Uncle Cyrus Field should start a bank in Bric-a-Brac.

The Clayton Meteor.

Recently there appeared in some of our out-of-town exchanges (to put the matter briefly) a telegram from Clayton, in Rabun county, relative to the fall of an aerolite bearing inscriptions. The matter seems to have interested a great many people in this country, for our Clayton correspondent, who is especially charged to look after matters of this kind, writes us that the postoffice at that place is flooded with letters from all parts of the United States. These letters are directed to Dr. Seyers, who is credited in the telegram with the discovery of the meteor.

As there is no such person in Clayton as Dr. Seyers, the letters are turned over to Dr. Sims. These inquiries all bear on the discovery of the meteor, and of this meteor Dr. Sims, as well as Clayton, is entirely innocent. Knowing that the Hon. Joseph Mulhatton is spending his summer vacation in the mountains of Georgia, our scientific men should be careful with their postage stamps. These remarkable reports should be considered quietly and calmly. Those who invent them have no time and no inclination to inquire whether there is such a man in Clayton as Dr. Seyers. The question is not whether the meteor fell, but whether the spectroscopic examination of the substance is correct. Let us not neglect small matters to run after the great.

◆

CHICAGO is still very much troubled over its boodlers. But Chicago will never rival New York as a metropolis until every tenth man is a boodler.

The Capture of Atlanta.

In the August Century General Joseph E. Johnston makes this startling statement:

> "I assert that had one of the other lieutenant generals of the army, Hardee or Stewart, succeeded me Atlanta would have been held by the army of Tennessee."

It will be recollected by thousands of our readers that every time that Johnston fell back it was announced and believed that the confederates had at last reached the position of their choice, and that they would fight it out on that line. The same declaration was made when the great struggle for the possession of Atlanta opened almost under the shadow of her church steeples. Yet Atlanta was given up, not as the result of a disastrous battle, but on account of Sherman's sweeping operations with his dreaded right flank.

When an old soldier fights his battles over again we must allow him a wide margin. General Johnston takes a very narrow view of the matter when he asserts that Atlanta could have been held.

The circumstances were such that the finest military genius in the world would have been compelled to follow Hood's example, or fare still worse. The threatening movements of Sherman's right flank some time before the city fell indicated the policy of the federals. If it had been demonstrated that the siege was a waste of time and labor Sherman could have started a column of 40,000 men on his right, striking Macon, and marching on to the sea, while the remainder of his forces would have been strong enough to keep the confederates busy.

If there had been any lack of men on the federal side the want would have been supplied. Only those non-combatants who had the good or bad fortune to be on both sides of the line during the war are able to justly appreciate the situation. The south was drained of her men and boys. Grant's figure of speech about robbing the cradle and the grave was almost literally true. At the north it was different. The ports were open to all the world. Immigrants were coming in and enlisting by the thousands. Every industry was at its best. The people were getting rich. They wanted the war prolonged. The swarming streets of the cities and towns did not show the absence of the men who were at the front. So great was the supply of fighting material that nobody dreaded a draft. Even a poor man, when drafted, found it easy, by the payment of fifty dollars in a draft insurance company, to secure a substitute. At different times two million men were enlisted. If the rigorous confederate system of conscription had been adopted, this number would have been doubled.

In the face of such tremendous odds how could Atlanta have been held? Would the city have been worth anything to the confederates if Sherman's right wing had made a break for the coast?

The capture of the place was inevitable under the conditions prevailing at the time, and no strategy on the part of the exhausted confederacy could have changed these conditions.

◆

THE Courier-Journal asks its readers if they are democrats. Well, some of them are, because they subscribe to THE CONSTITUTION.

Uninteresting War History.

The war articles in the Century Magazine may be classed under the general head of good, bad and indifferent.

It is surprising that so much uninteresting war history should find its way into print to the exclusion of matters of thrilling interest. In the last number of the Century the Atlanta campaign and Hood's march into Tennessee receive due attention, but the siege of Atlanta is passed over.

Perhaps it is not in the power of any of the commanders engaged in the siege to write its history. They would simply tell where the different corps, divisions, brigades and regiments were stationed, how they fought and how many men were lost.

Now, the siege of Atlanta was one of the most important incidents in the war. At that time Atlanta was the hope of the confederacy. It had a large population, hundreds of manufacturing establishments, and, moreover, it was an immense depot of supplies. The siege lasted forty days. Citizens were killed, houses were riddled and shattered and the streets were torn up by the incessant rain of shells. How did the people live during the fiery ordeal? How did they endure it all, and how did it affect social and business conditions?

Thus far history has been silent on the subject. And yet a truthful, graphic inside view of the siege as the non-combatants saw it would make one of the most interesting chapters of our war history. It would differ as widely from the average Century article as one of Rider Haggard's stories differs from a market report. While our magazines are collecting war material, why not get up something interesting? The movements of the armies have been described time and again, but the history of the people of the southern confederacy yet remains to be written.

◆

HENRY FISK & SONS, of New York, appear to be very much troubled in the mind about the surplus in the treasury. We imagine that Henry Fisk & Sons have government bonds to sell at an advanced rate.

Not a Napoleon.

Boulanger is a man of exceptional ability, but the French are badly mistaken if they expect him to turn out a second Napoleon.

The first Napoleon had his weaknesses, but he never fought a duel. At school and all through his life he was sensitive and impetuous, but he would fight only when he was attacked. At a time when dueling was fashionable he never sent or received a challenge. More than once he expressed his emphatic displeasure when his officers settled their differences on the field of honor.

A man of transcendent genius, born to command and rule, would care very little about Ferry's insult. If a politician had called Napoleon "The god of the Music Hall," it is not at all likely that the great conqueror would have taken any action in the matter. Possibly he would have made it a point to remember the incident with a view to getting even, but that would have been all.

Boulanger's readiness to meet Ferry in single combat shows that he is only an average Frenchman. The Alexanders, Cæsars and Napoleons who are sent into the world to execute great missions do not descend to such commonplace matters as duels with all the politicians who feel disposed to bespatter them with mud. General Boulanger must learn to control himself before he can expect to control others.

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IT is said that Bob Lincoln will make a good republican candidate for president because he knows how to keep his mouth shut. This test rules out J. B. Foraker, of Ohio.

Iron Production in the South.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat prints the following table of the production of iron in the different states:

	Net tons.
Alabama	283,889
Tennessee	199,166
Virginia	156,250
West Virginia	98,618
Kentucky	54,844
Georgia	46,490
Maryland	30,502
Texas	3,250
North Carolina	2,200
Total	875,179

Commenting on this, Colonel Bill Singerly of the Philadelphia Record, remarks:

> This is nearly one-seventh of the total production of the country—6,366,688 tons. Six years ago the production of the same southern states was 397,301 tons. There is in the south, no doubt, a market for all the iron and steel now produced in that section, but its products will soon be pushed into all northern markets from which the cost of transportation shall not operate to exclude them. When this competition shall get fully under way, and the markets shall be clogged by the overproduction that is sure to follow rapid development, there will be a healthy weeding out of the infant iron industries at the north which have been making dear iron in unfavorably located establishments. There will also be an increasing disposition to buy iron from whoever shall be able to sell it cheapest, and to break down the vast monopoly which now cripples the advancement of the country by doubling the price of a great staple.

Colonel Bill Singerly evidently regards this as a free trade argument, but, as a matter of fact, it is quite the contrary. Even under the present tariff, English pig iron can be imported into this country at a profit, and it is continually coming in. But if there were no duties on this product the English article would have a monopoly of the market. The iron deposits in this country would remain undeveloped, because it would not pay to develop them; and the price of iron would be greatly in advance of present quotations.

But protection has done this much: It has stimulated the iron industries, and has developed a competition that free trade would have effectually prevented. For a time, protection made the production of iron a monopoly, but the intention of protection is to build up home industries and thus create home competition.

This matter is worthy of consideration.

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WITH Murat Halstead for Blaine Sherman stands no sort of chance. There is always some obstacle in the path of this gifted man.

Getting Order From Chaos.

It will be seen from the report of three committees in another column that the exposition directors are rapidly getting order out of chaos.

The three problems of the exposition are, first, the ticketing and admission of the crowds. Second, transporting the crowds from the city to the park. Third, providing food and shelter for the crowds. Three competent committees have these three problems in charge and have agreed on plans of procedure.

Every railroad ticket sold will have the exposition coupon attached and the transfer coupon for carrying the holder to the park and return. This is eminently proper. It is more convenient for the purchaser to buy his exposition and transfer tickets with his railroad ticket at his home station. He then has no further trouble or delay, but goes direct into the exposition grounds without leaving his car. It is necessary that some such protection should be given to the exposition. Through the enterprise of its directors lower railroad rates have been secured than were ever known in Georgia. Thousands would take advantage of these rates and then slight the exposition. Provision is made against this by selling an exposition ticket with every railroad ticket. A man, for instance, who buys a round trip ticket from Savannah for three dollars will find a fifty cent admission coupon attached, which he certainly ought to be willing to pay for, even if he does not go to the exposition, as the round trip ticket would cost him $19.50, were it not for the exposition. Every low rate ticket sold on any road will pay fifty cents into the treasury of the exposition, as it should do. The energy and enterprise of Captain Berkeley, of the Air-Line road, and Mr. Peters, of the street car line, enables the committee to report that they can transport with safety and dispatch twenty thousand people an hour from Atlanta to the park. There are four hours morning travel. This will probably be adequate for any day of the exposition—certainly for every day save one or two. The courtesy of the Air-Line road in allowing excursion trains from other railroads to run solid and without stoppage over the Air-Line track is to be commended. It simplifies very much what was a very ugly problem.

Third—How shall the crowds be housed and fed? This is the uncertain problem. Clearly Atlanta cannot entertain all her visitors. A city five times as large could not do it. She will do her best and she is a pretty big town. Fulton county is pretty well built up with homes, and every one of these will be opened to boarders or guests. Every night from twenty to thirty trains will leave Atlanta between six and eight o'clock for towns and cities within one hundred miles of this city. These trains can carry out twenty thousand people to their homes or lodging places, and relieve Atlanta of the pressure to that extent. The committee on public comfort has not yet perfected its plans, but some arrangements will be made to take care of the people.

In these matters, as in all others, the exposition directors ask the sympathy, the counsel and co-operation of the visiting and local public. We are going to have a big time—an exposition unequaled in Georgia, and a crowd unequaled in the south. Let us some together in good humor, and with a determination to have a good time. This done, the rest can be easily accomplished.

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VIRGINIA is to have some more politics. The democratic convention meets next Thursday, and the policy of the party will be then outlined. Meanwhile, Mahone is at work, and there is no telling what the result will be unless the democrats vote together.

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THE Hon. John H. Reagan, of Texas, expresses surprise and sorrow that Mr. Jefferson Davis should have written an anti-prohibition letter. Mr. Reagan probably forgets that Mr. Davis is an old school democrat.

ODD AND EVEN.

Washington Hatchet: The ward politician may not be a politician, although he may be a heeler of men.

Chicago News: Joseph Watson, of Huntingdon, Pa., has a hickory rocking chair that has been in use 118 years.

Cincinnati Telegram: St. Louis now translates the letters 'G. A. R.' as simply meaning "Grover's Arrival Retarded."

Philadelphia Call: The special messenger boy just dispatched to Europe is under heavy bonds to return during the present century.

Buffalo Express: The latest of new colors invented for women's clothes, says an exchange, is called "slapped baby." A shade of yell-ow, we suppose.

Washington Critic: Now doth the farmer who planted a goodly amount of cabbage smile and seem at peace with all men. For, verily, is not tobacco on the rise?

Alta California: The gentleman who mistakes his wife for a burlar and shoots her is appearing so frequently as to suggest an unfair competition with the divorce courts.

Albany Times: Lord Charles Beresford presents the unique spectacle of a man getting into trouble for too particular attention to his own wife. The trouble doesn't generally come that way.

Omaha World: A Concord philosopher wants to know if a higher type of man can be expected. No. So long as pretty girls appear satisfied with man as he is, there will be no further evolution.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Howells is at work on a new novel, for which he has not yet selected a name. How much better it might have been if he had selected a name and postponed the writing of the novel.

Chicago Herald: Milton touched up the extremes tolerably well in "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," but he should have lived to see a Detroit editor following the variable fortunes of his baseball team.

Buffalo Express: John Brown, a young man of 21 years, residing on a farm with his mother three miles north of Lapeer, Mich., deliberately put a bullet through the palm of his hand with a revolver to evade work. He submitted himself to the same ordeal about a year ago, only using the other hand as a target.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THE LABOR VOTE in Kentucky did not materialize to any great extent. Where is the valiant Thoebe?

MR. GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP'S dramatization of "Elaine" which failed in New York is now being tried on in Chicago.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS in Texas claim the state by 50,000 majority. The prohibitionists claim it by 10,000. Tomorrow we shall see which is the better estimate.

FLORIDA CLAIMS TO have 42,300 men subject to military duty. When one of the smaller states of the union can make a showing like that we don't need a standing army.

"ALLAN QUARTERMAIN" will be produced on the stage in New York early the coming season with gorgeous scenic effects. Mr. Haggard will have an interest in the venture.

THE STORY OF that great American bank to be established in China with two hundred millions capital and with a grip on the finances of the celestial empire, has a smack of Mulhattonism about it.

BISHOP TURNER, THE leading light of the colored Methodist church in the south, called on Secretary Lamar the other day. The secretary detained him two hours and talked earnestly to him all the time.

IT IS A battle between rum and the missionaires in Africa. Six hundred thousand gallons of mean liquor from England last year and nearly a million gallons from the United States were sent last year to get in their work on the benighted savage.

IT IS SAID that Senators Cameron, Vest and Plumb have gone to Alaska for no other purpose than to "get cool and keep cool." That may be true as to Senator Vest, but whenever you see Don Cameron and Preston Plumb nosing around, you can make up your mind that they are after something more negotiable than cool air.

ONE OF THE most indefatigable newspaper workers in America is Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican. He has not had a rest since he came to the Atlanta cotton exposition in 1881. He will spend part of the next month at Bar Harbor, and we hope he will enjoy his well-earned vacation.

PEOPLE HAVE GENERALLY supposed that the London Times and the Gazette de France, of Paris, are the two oldest newspapers now in existence. But a Chinese editor comes forward and claims that his paper is over a thousand years old. There is one thing in China even older than this venerable sheet. It is the art of lying.

A NEW YORK lithographing company is engaged on 50,000 portraits of John Sherman. The drain on the pockets of this clammy statesman for the next twelve months will be something terrific. Blaine is spending his money having fun in Europe while John Sherman is squandering his in an utterly hopeless race for the nomination, which will tumble into Blaine's lap like ripe fruit.

CINCINNATI HAS JUST given an exhibition of its public spirit which entitles it to the respect of the country. Next year is the centennial of Ohio's existence as a state. The event will be commemorated by a grand celebration in Cincinnati. The people of that city were asked to guarantee a million dollars for the centennial fund. Only two meetings were held and in a few days after the request was made subscriptions for $1,028,000 had been obtained.

MR. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS has a son named John J. John J. has a yacht. Some time ago he made up his mind to sail around the world in his yacht. Mr. Phelps was missed from his accustomed haunts for many months. When he returned he told his friends that he had been around the world. This bare announcement was enough to keep the imagination of young Phelps's friends employed for a considerable length of time, but it was soon illuminated by the recital of a series of wonderful adventures and hair breadth escapes. Young Phelps successfully contended with the fury of the elements in the southern seas, and at the same time quelled a mutiny among a murderous crew. He hunted with savages in the wilds of Africa, and visited the most gorgeous monarchs of the orient. He was chased by Malay pirates in the Indian ocean, and, instead of destroying them, as he could easily have done, he merely ran away and left them alone. Mr. Phelps has had a wonderful voyage, and from the way he describes it we judge that he has put himself in training to become a republican editor.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad and the Betterment Question.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I see there has been a great deal of comment in the state upon the late letter of Governor Brown, president of the Western and Atlantic Railroad company, to Governor Gordon on the subject of what is called betterments.

Most of the leading papers in the state, so far as I have noticed, agree that the lessees should be compensated reasonably for improvements made upon the road and its rolling stock. But it is said that the lessees have no legal claim to betterments, as the statute which authorized the lease of the road makes no provision for betterments. As I understand it, this has been the position of Governor Brown, the president of the company, all the time. In his testimony before the committee investigating the lease, as far back as 1872 he stated that that was his position. He said that "the bill (the lease act) finally passed about as it was reported by the committee; that there was but one amendment introduced when the bill was before the house pending its passage, and that was introduced, as he thought, by Mr. Price, of Lumpkin. There was a provision in the bill as it was reported by the committee, that if the lessees returned the road in better condition than they found it, they would be compensated. Mr. Price objected to that provision, and it was stricken out."

The position of those who objected to betterments at the time, as I understand it, was that if the state bound itself in advance to pay betterments there would be no restriction on the lessees and they might make very costly improvements of a character that the state would not desire and would not want to pay for, and that it was a discretion that ought not to be left with the lessees to involve the state.

Again, as the act then pending provided that the lessees should only be bound to return the road in as good condition as they received it, it was thought best to leave the question open entirely as to betterments, and neither bind the state to pay for them, nor the lessees to make them, or to return them at the end of the lease if made, provided they returned the road in as good condition as they received it.

Again, this was the position taken by Governor Brown in a letter to a citizen of Dalton, in reference to the building of the depot which was burned there. The depot as received from the state was a very inferior building, and the citizens of Dalton when it was burned down naturally wanted a better one erected. One of the reasons given by the president of the company for not building it was that the state was not under any legal obligation to pay for betterments, and the company therefore objected to building a fine depot at Dalton at its own expense, and there was a very good reason for the objection, as a fine depot built on the line of a road is a betterment which the company cannot remove at the end of the lease, and one that it could not afford to erect at a heavy expense.

But Governor Brown did not stop there. In his letter to Governor Gordon, which is exciting so much comment, on page 6 of the pamphlet he says: "Now it is true that there is no provision in the act of the legislature which gives the company anything for betterments, though the strong principles of natural equity and justice dictate, and it would seem that common honesty requires, that the company should receive some reasonable compensation for these improvements." Governor Brown has been, therefore, entirely consistent, alike in his testimony before the committee of the legislature, in his letter to the citizen of Dalton, and in his letter to Governor Gordon, and has uniformly stated when he has spoken on that subject, that there is no provision in the lease act which binds the state to pay the company for betterments.

And it is equally true that there is no provision in the lease act which requires the lessees to make betterments, or to put them upon the road, and no provision which requires them to keep them there if they are put there. The lessees, if they pay the rental promptly, are under no other obligation to the state until the end of the lease. They can buy as many new engines and cars as they please, and sell as many as they choose. They can take up steel rails in the meantime and lay down iron rails, or they can take up iron rails and lay down steel rails. They can build side tracks as long as they choose, and take them up when they please, provided always that they return the road at the end of the lease in as good condition as they received it. Of course there must be as many engines and as good engines, as many cars and as good cars, as many miles of side track and as good side track, as many miles of main track and as good main track as they received, together with a like provision as to each department of the road, and its appurtenances. This is the whole case. It is a case where the state and the lessees entered into a contract for a twenty years' lease of the road for a stipulated rental, and it was mutually agreed, incorporated in the statute, made part of the contract, and included in the bond, that the company should return the road at the end of the lease in as good condition as it received it. Nothing more is required, nothing less will satisfy.

But it is said that Governor Brown is inconsistent in now asking the state to pay betterments to the company. He has not asked the state to do any such thing. He has stated to the governor, and asked that the communication be laid before the legislature, the nature of the contract and the extent of its obligations. He has pointed out the bad condition the road will be returned in, if the contract is complied with. He has said in substance that he does not think it would be the interest of the lessees or the people of the state to have the contract carried out as made between the state and the lessees, as it would cause the road to be returned in such bad condition, that it would be behind the age in railroading, and would seriously cripple the state in a sale or lease of the road. He has pointed out the fact that the road is now in splendid condition, that the company is not bound either to keep it in that condition, or return it to the state in that condition; but he has said that if the state prefers to have it turned back in its present splendid condition rather than in the dilapidated condition which the contract requires, the company would be willing to do so, if they are reasonably paid for the improvements or betterments made upon the road, otherwise they would not, and this is a matter for negotiation. He does not claim a dollar in payment for betterments, unless the state for a proper consideration chooses to provide for it. It is simply a notification that the company will carry out its contract in letter and spirit, and deliver the road in the condition in which they received it, unless the state prefers to pay the difference between that condition, and the condition in which it now is, in which event the company of lessees would be willing, for proper consideration, to return it in its present condition, which he believes would be better both for the lessees and the people of the state. This is the whole matter in a nut-shell. He admits that there is no legal obligation upon the state to pay anything for betterments, but he claims that the lessees on account of the faithful manner in which they have met their contract by prompt payment of the rental, and on account of the greatly improved condition of the road, have a strong equitable claim to pay for these improvements. But even then, he does not ask the state to pay for them unless the authorities of the state believe it would be to the interest of the people of the state to pay for them, and have them left upon the road. If the authorities representing the people, do not wish to pay for them and have them left upon the road, then he states that it will be the right of the lessees to remove them to the extent that it can be done, without returning the road in worse condition than it was received. In other words, that they would have the right to remove everything they can remove, provided they leave the road in as good or better condition than they received it.

The state is not bound to pay for betterments. The company is not bound to place betterments upon the road, but if it chooses to do so, it is not bound to leave them there at the end of the lease, but may change or transfer them back and forth as often as it pleases during the lease, and take them away at the end of the lease, provided always it carries out its contract faithfully, and returns the road in as good condition as it received it.

If I understand the lessees, this is their position. They claim nothing from the state unless the state thinks she receives ample compensation for what she gives. They will deliver the road in as good condition as they received it, in strict compliance with the contract, unless the state prefers to pay them something reasonable for returning it in much better condition than they received it, which they are not bound by the contract to do.

Now, Mr. Editor, it seems to me as a citizen and taxpayer, that the position of the lessees is a just and proper one. They inform the authorities of the state that they will be ready to carry out their contract in letter and spirit in the fullest good faith at the end of the lease. But if the state thinks that the bad condition in which this will leave the road would seriously injure the sale or lease of the road for another term, then, for a reasonable and moderate compensation, they will leave all the steel rails, side tracks, cars and engines (which they are not bound by the contract to leave upon the road) in the possession of the state, turning them all over with the road to the state at the end of the lease. I have no doubt if a fair committee is appointed that they and the lessees could come to an understanding about the matter which would be mutually advantageous to both parties, and that this would be the wiser plan of settlement. By the end of the lease the lessees will have paid into the treasury of the state $6,000,000 for the use of the road twenty years. This is more money than it would cost to build and equip as good a road from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The lessees have not, therefore, injured the state.

It is said, however, that they have made money by the lease. Of course they have, or at least they ought to have done so. As the lessees contained a large number of the very best business men of the country, no one would expect that they would have entered into an eight million bond, and devoted the energy of the best part of their lives to the affairs of the road, taking all the risks of failure, without having in view a handsome income by way of profits.

They have doubtless made money, and every fair minded man will say they ought to have made money. And it is in the interest of the state that it should appear that they have made money, as it may be an inducement to some other company to take a lease of the road on terms beneficial to the state. If they had made a failure, as a company with less means and worse management most probably would have done, it would greatly have tangled matters and been very detrimental to the interests of the state.

Believing that every good citizen must feel an interest in this question, I am quite sure you will excuse this hastily written letter, giving what seems to me to be the proper view of the subject.

Allow me to add, if Mr. Dean can find a company that will give the amount of the minimum mentioned in his bill for the road, I should be for his bill, and he will be a public benefactor if he can accomplish a sale upon terms so advantageous to the state. The only question, it seems to me, connected with his bill is, "will you ever find a company that has eight millions of dollars, who are willing to put it in the Western and Atlantic railroad?"

Trusting that you may, I leave the subject with those who are authorized to handle it.

On the tax question, I will only say that I believe it is universally understood in our cities and on our plantations, that the tenant or lessee does not pay the tax, but that the owner or lessor, who receives the rent for the premises, pays the taxes and maintains the title without expense to the lessee or tenant. I see no reason why the same rule would not apply as between the state as landlord, and the Western and Atlantic railroad company as tenant.

I am informed on good authority that Governor Brown owns but one-quarter of a share in the lease of the State road. He is, in this matter, representing his company and not himself. He might have waited till near the end of the lease before announcing the policy of the company, and in that way taken the advantage of the people. But he has not done so. He has, three and a half years before the end of the lease, stated frankly the position of his company and put everybody on due notice. Nothing could be fairer.

RICHMOND.

The Ratcliffe-Tilley Duel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—Editors Constitution: An article headed "Duels in the South" taken from your paper, and republished in the Call of this city, in referring to the Ratcliffe-Tilly duel, contains the statements that after that unfortunate affair, "Ratcliffe wandered westward, sought oblivion in the wildest excesses and the most reckless dissipation," and "without friends and without care" finally "blew out his own brains with a pistol."

It was my good fortune to meet George E. Ratcliffe soon after his arrival in this city. I like many others here knew him well. Of a fine and sensitive nature, any allusion to dueling in his presence was always avoided. He did not, though, seek oblivion of the meeting at Sandy Bar in the "wildest excesses" nor in the "most reckless dissipation." He did not commit suicide, nor was he "without friends and without care."

He had good and staunch friends here, whose care was unremitting during his long illness, and only ceased when the "fitful fever" of his life was over.

This brave and excellent gentleman died from consumption October 8, 1878, near the old Mission San Gabriel, southern California.

It is unfortunate that the pretty romance of your contributor should be spoiled. It is more unfortunate that the romance should have been told at the expense of so much truth.

I trust that, in justice to the memory of a brave man and in justice to his friends here and elsewhere, you will see that the proper correction be made. Very respectfully,

L. SAVAGE.

An Old Veteran of the War of 1812.

HARDEMAN, Harris county, Ga., August 2.—Editors Constitution: The article in THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION of July 26, in regard to William Whitley, the venerable old man of Stanly county, N. C., who is said to be 112 years old, was doubtless perused with much interest by a large number of your readers.

Since the writer of this article has had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with one of these old patriarchs, whose age fell but little short of that of Mr. Whitley, he is more than ordinarily interested in what may be said about them, or any message they themselves may bring us from the "long ago."

The old man whom the writer knew well for a long number of years, was James Layfield, of Harris county, Ga., who has but recently passed to that country from whence no traveler returns. "Uncle Jimmie" had reached about the one hundred and tenth year of his age at his death. He was remarkably sprightly till a few weeks before his death but, unfortunately, his memory had become almost a blank. He was a citizen of Jones county, this state, when the war with Great Britain was declared in 1812.

He and a brother enlisted and served (I think) at Fort Hawkins, on the Ocmulgee river, but on account of failing memory, forgot the name of his captain or colonel, hence never received the pension to which he was justly entitled. At his death the government owed him in pension money about $1,600.

In the death of James Layfield, the United States has lost one of her oldest citizens.

After his long life struggle, may he rest in peace!

F. L., JR.

PLAGIARISM CHARGED.

A Correspondent Criticizes Dr. Hawthorne's Augusta Speech.

THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN'S CARD.

He is Charged With Using Without Credit the Ideas and Words of Another—His Strong Denial.

"Anxious Inquirer" has rushed into print again, and this time Rev. Dr. Hawthorne is the object of his attack.

Dr. Hawthorne made a speech before the Good Templars at Augusta. It is that speech to which "Anxious Inquirer" turns his attention.

The communication appeared in Sunday's Augusta Chronicle. It begins by calling attention to an article which appeared in a former Chronicle, which showed "how a distinguished English divine, Canon Fleming, had published sermons so very like some sermons of Dr. Talmage that he had to explain how he had absorbed, and then unconsciously uttered, the very ideas and the very words of the American preacher."

The writer goes on to say that it is now Rev. Josiah Strong's turn to explain how certain passages in his book published in 1885 are almost identically the same as the best parts of Dr. Hawthorne's address. The writer goes on to state that "if you leave out Dr. Hawthorne's remark's about himself and his strange denunciation of our German fellow citizens, you can find nearly all the rest of his address, very slightly altered, in Dr. Strong's book."

He then makes the following comparisons:

DR. HAWTHORNE.	DR. STRONG.
I am not insensible to the high worth of many of our citizens of foreign birth. These men are in full sympathy with our free institutions, and are helping us in promoting a Christian civilization. It would be the last act of my life to say anything to wound their feelings or to bring suspicion upon their conduct. But no one knows better than this class of foreigners that they do not represent the mass of immigrants to this country. The typical immigrant is a European peasant whose horizon has been narrow, and whose ideas of life are false and low. Thousands of them are criminals. It is estimated that seventy per cent of the discharged convicts of certain countries of Europe have found their way to America. Think of it	Let me hasten to recognize the high worth of many of our citizens of foreign birth....... Many come to us in full sympathy with our free institutions, and desiring to aid us in promoting a Christian civilization; but no one knows better than these same intelligent and Christian foreigners that they do not represent the mass of immigrants. The typical immigrant is a European peasant, whose horizon has been narrow, whose moral and religious training has been meagre or false, and whose ideas of life are low. Not a few belong to the pauper and criminal classes. "From a late report of the Howard society, of London, it appears that 'seventy per cent of the Irish discharged convicts have found their way to the United States.'"—Our Country, p. 40.

"Remembering Dr. Hawthorne's harshness towards the Germans, you must be deeply impressed with his delicate kindness in omitting the Irish from this paragraph: he continues:

DR. HAWTHORNE.	DR. STRONG.
Nihilism is shaking Austria from centre to circumference. The throne of Russia stands upon a volcano.	Austria — Nihilism is active. . . Russia—the throne of the Czar—stands on a volcano.—p. 34.
A distinguished member of the German parliament recently said: "The German people have now but one want—"money enough to get to America."	No wonder a member of the Reichstag recently cried: "The German people have now but one want—money enough to get to America.—p. 33.
Soon after the attempt that was made to blow up the houses of parliament and the Tower of London, the Socialists of Chicago held a monster meeting at which the speaker indulged in such utterances as the following:	The explosions in the houses of parliament and Tower of London called forth the following declarations at a meeting in Chicago. (Then follow the declarations), p. 89.

"As a startling coincidence" the writer concludes, "let us cite the closing words of Dr. Hawthorne's address and the closing words of Dr. Strong's, chapter thirteenth, pp. 179, 180:

DR. HAWTHORNE.	DR. STRONG.
Georgians, we who now live, hold in our hands the destinies of this empire state of the south for ages to come. When Napoleon drew up his troops before the Mamelukes, under the shadow of the pyramids, pointing to the latter, he said: "Soldiers, remember that from yonder height, forty centuries look down upon you." A grander and more inspiring situation is ours today. From the pyramid top of opportunity on which the great God has set us, "WE LOOK DOWN ON FORTY CENTURIES." We stretch our hands into the future with power to mould the destinies of unborn millions."	Is it manifest that the Anglo-Saxon holds in his hands the destinies of mankind for ages to come?..... When Napoleon drew up his troops before the Mameluke, under the shadow of the pyramids, he said to his soldiers: "Remember that from yonder heights forty centuries look down on you." Men of this generation, from the pyramid top of opportunity on which God has set us, WE LOOK DOWN ON FORTY CENTURIES! We stretch our hand into the future with power to mould the destinies of unborn millions.
"We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time; In an age on ages telling— To be living is sublime."	"We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time; In an age on ages telling— To be living is sublime."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Commenting upon this communication, the Chronicle says, editorially:

> Whatever may be said against Rev. Dr. Hawthorne's extreme views on the liquor question, or condemnatory of his denunciation of German civilization, we think it unjust to charge him with plagarism, although appearances may be against him, (as in the case referred to by a correspondent in today's Chronicle. This passage occurs in the first part of Dr. Hawthorne's address by way of a general acknowledgement: "One of the calmest and most conservative thinkers on this continent tells us that if immigration should continue at the present rate in 1900," etc. No method has been discovered for inserting quotation marks while delivering a speech. As we say, while appearances may be against the reverend gentleman, we acquit him of any deliberate plagarism.

A DASTARDLY ATTACK.

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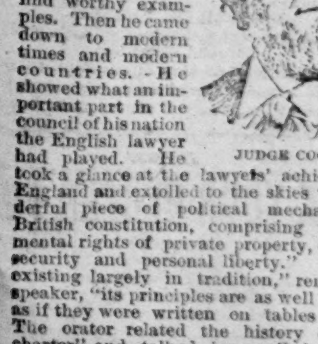
Colonel Clifford Anderson proceeded to pronounce the annual address. In his exordium he said: "I regret that the exactions of official and professional duty have left so little opportunity for preparations to meet the just expectations of this occasion. In grateful recognition of the honor done me, I would gladly, if I could, bring for your entertainment things new as well as old. No less a philosopher than Gibbon has declared that 'conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius.' Solitude not spent in slumber, but in deep and earnest meditation and thought. He who has not enjoyed such seasons of meditation has no conception of the companionships of solitude, or of the capabilities and resources of the mind. He never hears the sweet music of nature and never enters the workshop of the soul. He is a stranger to the delights of the imagination—never visits her picture galleries nor beholds the splendid panoramas which she spreads before the intellectual vision. It has been said that 'Thought rules the world.' Certain it is that it is one of the mightiest forces which contend for mastery in human affairs. Without it the mind is not free and is unprepared to contribute to the entertainment of others. In addressing a convention of lawyers, one of the themes naturally suggested is the profession to which lawyers belong. Even a partial review of the achievements of lawyers and of the impress they have made on the times in which they have lived, will, I venture to assert, elevate our conceptions of the dignity and usefulness of the legal profession, and excite our ambition to attain to more honorable distinction in its ranks."

Entering into the merits of his discussion, the speaker continued: "The profession of law is as ancient as it is distinct from the other vocations and callings of life. There were certainly lawyers in the time of our Saviour, for He refers to them by name. The fact that He does not allude to them, or rather address them in complimentary terms, is not to be regarded as a condemnation of the profession or order to which they belonged. The



JUDGE COOLEY.

PLAGIARISM CHARGED.

A Correspondent Criticizes Dr. Hawthorne's Augusta Speech.

THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN'S CARD.

He is Charged With Using Without Credit the Ideas and Words of Another—His Strong Denial.

"Anxious Inquirer" has rushed into print again, and this time Rev. Dr. Hawthorne is the object of his attack.

Dr. Hawthorne made a speech before the Good Templars at Augusta. It is that speech to which "Anxious Inquirer" turns his attention.

The communication appeared in Sunday's Augusta Chronicle. It begins by calling attention to an article which appeared in a former Chronicle, which showed "how a distinguished English divine, Canon Fleming, had published sermons so very like some sermons of Dr. Talmage that he had to explain how he had absorbed, and then unconsciously uttered, the very ideas and the very words of the American preacher."

The writer goes on to say that it is now Rev. Josiah Strong's turn to explain how certain passages in his book published in 1885 are almost identically the same as the best parts of Dr. Hawthorne's address. The writer goes on to state that "if you leave out Dr. Hawthorne's remark's about himself and his strange denunciation of our German fellow citizens, you can find nearly all the rest of his address, very slightly altered, in Dr. Strong's book."

He then makes the following comparisons:

DR. HAWTHORNE.	DR. STRONG.
I am not insensible to the high worth of many of our citizens of foreign birth. These men are in full sympathy with our free institutions, and are in a position to aid [illegible] Christian civilization. It would be the last act of [illegible] to say a word [illegible] toward [illegible]. But no man knows better than [illegible] of foreigners that they do not represent the mass of immigrants. The typical immigrant is a European peasant, whose horizon has been narrow, and whose ideas of life are low. Thousands of them are criminals. It is estimated that seventy per cent of the discharged convicts of certain countries of Europe have found their way to America.	Let me hasten to recognize the high worth of many of our citizens of foreign birth.... Many come to us in full sympathy with our free institutions, and desiring to aid us in promoting a Christian civilization; but no one knows better than these same intelligent and Christian foreigners that they do not represent the mass of immigrants. The typical immigrant is a European peasant, whose horizon has been narrow, whose moral and religious training has been meagre or false, and whose ideas of life are low. Not a few belong to the pauper and criminal classes. "From a late report of the Howard society, of London, it appears that seventy per cent of the Irish discharged convicts have found their way to the United States."—Our Country, p. 40.

"Remembering Dr. Hawthorne's harshness towards the Germans, you must be deeply impressed with his delicate kindness in omitting the Irish from this paragraph: he continues:

DR. HAWTHORNE.	DR. STRONG.
Nihilism is shaking Austria from centre to circumference. The throne of Russia stands upon a volcano.	Austria — Nihilism is active. . . . Russia—the throne of the Czar—stands on a volcano.—p. 34.
A distinguished member of the German parliament recently said: "The German people have now but one want—money enough to get to America."	No wonder a member of the Reichstag recently cried: "The German people have now but one want—money enough to get to America.—p. 33.
Soon after the attempt that was made to blow up the houses of parliament and the Tower of London, the socialists of Chicago held a monster meeting at which the speaker indulged in such utterances as the following:	The explosions in the houses of parliament and Tower of London called forth the following declarations at a meeting in Chicago. (Then follow the declarations), p. 89.

"As a startling coincidence" the writer concludes, "let us cite the closing words of Dr. Hawthorne's address and the closing words of Dr. Strong's, chapter thirteenth, pp. 179, 180:

DR. HAWTHORNE.	DR. STRONG.
Georgians, we who now live, hold in our hands the destinies of this empire state of the south for ages to come. When Napoleon drew up his troops before the Mamelukes, under the shadow of the pyramids, pointing to the latter, he said: "Soldiers, remember that from yonder height, forty centuries look down upon you."	Is it manifest that the Anglo-Saxon holds in his hands the destinies of mankind for ages to come?..... When Napoleon drew up his troops before the Mameluke, under the shadow of the pyramids, he said to his soldiers: "Remember that from yonder heights forty centuries look down on you." Men of this generation, from the pyramid top of opportunity on which God has set us, WE LOOK DOWN ON FORTY CENTURIES! We stretch our hand into the future with power to mould the destinies of unborn millions.
A grander and more inspiring situation is ours today. From the pyramid top of opportunity on which the great God has set us, "WE LOOK DOWN ON FORTY CENTURIES." We stretch our hands into the future with power to mould the destinies of unborn millions."	
"We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time; In an age on ages telling— To be living is sublime."	"We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time; In an age on ages telling— To be living is sublime."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Commenting upon this communication, the Chronicle says, editorially:

Whatever may be said against Rev. Dr. Hawthorne's extreme views on the liquor question, or condemnatory of his denunciation of German civilization, we think it unjust to charge him with plagarism, although appearances may be against him, as in the case referred to by a correspondent in today's Chronicle. This passage occurs in the first part of Dr. Hawthorne's address by way of a general acknowledgement: "One of the calmest and most conservative thinkers on this continent tells us that if immigration should continue at the present rate in 1900," etc. No method has been discovered for inserting quotation marks while delivering a speech. As we say, while appearances may be against the reverend gentleman, we acquit him of any deliberate plagarism.

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JUDGE COOLEY'S ABLE ADDRESS.

A Pleasant Gathering of the Disciples of Blackstone—Interesting Theses Read—Election of Officers.

Between forty and fifty members of the Georgia Bar association met in the superior court room yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance was not so large as was expected, many members being kept away by the heavy rains. But the body was an eminently dignified one. Its personnel was excellent. Many of the legal luminaries of the state were present. The Atlanta bench and bar were well represented on the floor of the convention.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the president, the Hon. Clifford Anderson, called the association to order.

Judge W. B. Hammond said that Judge Cooley, the distinguished guest of the association, had reached the city, and he moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon him and invite him to be present at the sessions of the association. The president named Judge Hammond, Captain George A. Mercer and the Hon. A. O. Bacon as the committee, and they immediately repaired to the Kimball house in quest of Judge Cooley, but, failing to find him, left a written invitation. It was in the afternoon, however, before the distinguished visitor availed himself of the invitation.

The first business discharged was the election of the following new members:

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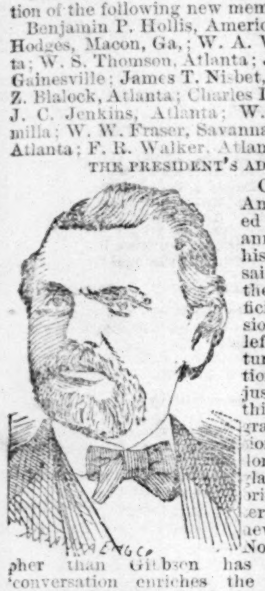

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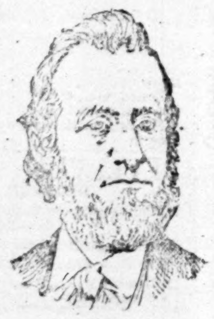
Entering into the merits of his discussion, the speaker continued: "The profession of law is as ancient as it is distinct from the other vocations and callings of life. There were certainly lawyers in the time of our Saviour, for He refers to them by name. The fact that He does not allude to them, or rather address them in complimentary terms, is not to be regarded as a condemnation of the profession or order to which they belonged. The men whom He addressed were learned in the traditions and customs of the Jews and had doubtless imbibed the prejudices of their race against the meek and lowly person, who disregarded and made void their traditions, and who proclaimed the advent of a new dispensation and Himself as their Messiah and spiritual king. Lawyers were a well known order or class amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans, and were usually men of the highest character and the most liberal culture. Being generally men of intellect and education, they exerted a marked influence in affairs of state, as well as in the administration of the laws. Few ages or countries have produced as accomplished statesmen, orators and jurists as Pericles and Cicero, and yet they were but representative men of the bar of their day, loyal to the law and to the rights of the people, enemies alike of lawlessness and of the encroachments of powers. They left their impress on the age in which they lived, their 'foot-prints on the sands of time' and their fame and renown are among the imperishable treasures of succeeding ages, and will be down to the last syllable of recorded time."



JUDGE COOLEY.

The speaker dilated upon the dignity and usefulness of the high calling which he himself so fitly adorns. He sketched the model lawyer, and went back to the days of Rome and Greece to find worthy examples. Then he came down to modern times and modern countries. He showed what an important part in the council of his nation the English lawyer had played. He took a glance at the lawyers' achievments in England and extolled to the skies "that wonderful piece of political mechanism, the British constitution, comprising the fundamental rights of private property, of personal security and personal liberty." "Although existing largely in tradition," remarked the speaker, "its principles are as well understood as if they were written on tables of stone." The orator related the history of "magna charter" and talked impressively about the "writ of habeas corpus." In passing he payed some attention to the blacksheep of the profession.

Said he: "But the character of the profession is not to be judged by the conduct of such infamous men. A Judas Iscariot was a member of the college of Apostles, and a Benedict Arnold may be found in almost every army of patriots. Rather let it be judged by the conduct of and character of such men as Coke and Hale, and Holt and Mansfield, and Ellenborough and Thurlow, and Erskine and Blackstone, and Campbell and Coleridge, and a host of others whose names are worthy of a place in the bright constellation which illumined the judicial history of England." The speaker referred in glowing words to the great legal luminaries of Ireland and those of America. He paid his especial respects to those of the south and particularly those of Georgia. In concluding his masterful oration, Judge Anderson said: "Brethren of the bar of Georgia, we have no cause to be ashamed of our profession. Ours is not only a goodly, but a noble heritage. Ashamed we are and ought to be of those who dishonor a vocation so elevated in its aims and whose roll of membership is adorned with the names of so many illustrious men. Let it be the high purpose of this association to close the door of our noble profession against those who are unworthy a place in its membership; to rescue it from the demoralizing influences which assail it; to reform its code of ethics; to restore its esprit de corps and the high standing of honor and rectitude which prevailed in the days of Berrien, Law, Lumpkin, Nisbet and Warner, and to save it from the base and degrading influences of this degenerate age. Be this its high and holy aim, earnestly and persistently pursued, and this organization will be an honor and a blessing to the profession and to the state."

As he concluded Colonel Anderson was generously applauded, and later was congratulated upon his exceptionally luminous and scholarly address.

The only essayist present was Mr. John W. Aiken, a young and gifted member of the Cartersville bar, who read a most thoughtful paper on the "Circuit Judge." The young essayist displayed a vast amount of erudition, literary ability, legal acumen and hard common sense in his treatment of his theme. It is such a paper as might have emanated from the most experienced practitioner at the bar and such a one as no jurist need feel ashamed of. Mr. Aiken was applauded and his friends flocked around him to offer their congratulations. Judge Clarke and others spoke of the essay in the highest terms.

After considering several matters of business and arranging a programme for the afternoon session and today's meeting, the association took a recess for dinner at 1:20 p. m.

The Afternoon Session.

Owing to the storm which came up suddenly shortly before four o'clock, the members were tardy in re-assembling. It was 4:30 o'clock before the body was called to order. Judge Cooley appeared for the first time before the association and was introduced to nearly all the members.

The chairman announced that the next business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following were chosen:

For president, Walter B. Hill, of Macon.

For first vice-president, George A. Mercer, of Savannah.

For second vice-president, Pope Barrow, of Athens.

For third vice-president, I. E. Shumate, of Dalton.

For fourth vice-president, B. P. Hollis, of Americus.

For fifth vice-president, E. N. Broyles, Atlanta.

For secretary, J. H. Lumpkin.

For treasurer, Samuel Barnett, Jr.

For the executive committee, A. O. Bacon, chairman, Macon; John S. Davidson, Augusta; Henry Jackson, George Hillyer, Atlanta.

The Hon. I. E. Shumate, of Dalton, was the next essayist and he pronounced a scholarly disquisition on the "responsibilities of the lawyer."

His essay was broad and liberal, and was replete with sallies of humor and flashes of satire. It produced a most favorable impression upon all that heard it, and the speaker was applauded when he finished his paper.

At 6:20 o'clock the association took a recess until 8.

The Night Session.

The courtroom was comfortably filled last night. The assembly was composed almost wholly of members of the bar, but a few ladies were present. Judge Cooley, the chosen orator of the occasion, and the president of the association, occupied seats on the judge's stand. It was about ten minutes past eight, when Colonel Anderson rose and said:

"Gentlemen of the Georgia Bar Association, Ladies and Fellow-Citizens: The distinguished gentleman who honors us with his presence on this occasion is so well known to the bar and to the intelligent public that he needs no introduction at my hands. He is well known, not only on account of the high position which he now honors and adorns, but on account of the well known contributions which he has made to the literature of the legal profession. I am sure it affords you gratification, as well as it does the associatien whose invitation he has honored, to find him present on this occasion; and without detaining you from the enjoyment of the intellectual treat which I know is in store for you, I now present to you the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, who will address you on the subject of 'The Uncertainty of the Law.'" [Loud applause.]

"THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW."

As soon as Judge Cooley rose he was greeted with loud applause. He gracefully bowed his acknowledgement as he unrolled his manuscript. He said:

"All nations have their proverbs concerning the uncertainty of the law; proverbs that are supposed to be pithy expressions of what is common thought among the people.

Dramatists and other authors weave these into their productions, and they pass in new forms from age to age. One of them reminds us of what is quite too true, that law

"——is past depth
To those that without heed do plunge into it;"

and another with equal truth that suiters are

"——catched in knotted, law-like nets
In which when once they are imbrangled,
The more they stir the more they're tangled."

Most often they relate to the administration of the law, as when "Crowner's quest law" is ridiculed, and when it is said that even Omniscience cannot fortell the verdict of a petty jury; or, as it is set to rhyme in Hudibras,

"Do not your juries give their verdict
As if they felt the cause, not heard it,
And as they please, make matter of fact
Run all on one side, as they're packed?"

Sometimes the uncertainty becomes a jocose certainty, as where justice is depicted as swallowing the oyster and giving a shell to each of the litigants; or a certainty of a more serious character, as when the law is said to

"——bind the poor man in his fetters
And let the rich go revel in his crimes,"

and to be always found

"Still for the strong too weak, the weak too strong."

If Justice Story had not spoken in extravagant terms concerning the difficulty of mastering the law, its uncertainty may well be excused, for he has said of it that "The law is a science of such vast extent and intricacy, of such severe logic and nice dependencies, that it has always tasked the highest minds to reach even its ordinary boundaries."

But this I must be permitted to call a rhetorical exaggeration rather than a plain statement of fact, for if it were otherwise, the citizens of a free country in which the administration of justice is very largely in the hands of laymen, might very properly speak with derision of "Old Father Antic"—the law—and think the judicial settlement of mutual accounts by weighing one account book against the other, to be quite worthy of being made part of a system which, though established for the government of the every day conduct and business of the people, is nevertheless impossible of comprehension by the most of them, and only imperfectly known to the few.

It is probably not often that any person deliberately asks himself the question whether there is any substantial foundation for the reproaches thus heaped upon the law. The general public takes it for granted that they are at least to some extent deserved, and even lawyers and judges do not hesitate to give color to the imputation by making the uncertainty of the law a theme for jokes and raillery.

I shall affirm and endeavor to show by this paper that there is no substantial foundation whatever, for these reproaches, these jibes and jeers. It is not true in any just sense that the law is uncertain, it is in fact so far from being true that on the contrary the law will be found on investigation to have more of the elements of certainty about it, and to be more worthy of trust than anything else, even in physical nature, or in the realm of mind or of morals that concerns to the same extent the every day life of mankind."

The eminent jurist then proceeded to elaborate his propositions. He covered closely every phase of the subject, treating it in a keen, luminous and logical way that carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. The lecture, or thesis, is a remarkable production, whether viewed as a piece of legal reasoning, a literary composition or a specialist's dissertation. Its diction is homely, robust and simple; its argumentation inductive as well as deductive; its spirit broad, conservative, lofty. It is a pity that it cannot be published in full this morning, for to condense it is to rob it of its symmetry and to mar its beauties. It was heard by every auditor with the closest attention, and when the last sentence was spoken there was enthusiastic applause, which continued some seconds. Then the Hon. A. O. Bacon moved that the association tender a vote of thanks to Judge Cooly, which proposition was unamiously agreed to.

At 9:20 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Programme for Today.

The association will meet at 10 o'clock this morning. The following is the order of exercises for the morning session:

1. Essay by Colonel R. S. Lanier, on "Usury, as Affecting the Title to Securities."
2. Report of the committee on jurisprudence and law reform.
3. Essay by H. E. W. Palmer, on the evidence act of 1866.
4. Report of the committee on judicial administration.
5. Report of the special committee on legislation.
6. Miscellaneous business—Election of delegates to the American Bar association.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1. Action upon reports received—Unfinished business.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little Pill. All druggists sell them.

Yellow Fever in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 3.—Four new cases of yellow jack have been reported by the board of health since yesterday and one death, an infant son of Mrs. Cook.

Mothers May Depend Upon It.

Trying and critical indeed, is the teething period, but relief is afforded by the timely use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. 25 cents a bottle.

TREVELYN'S VICTORY.

It is the Absorbing Topic in England.

CONSERVATIVES ADMIT ITS FORCE

And Say There is no Use of Hurrying Dissolution, as Gladstone May Die Before the Regular Election.

LONDON, August 3.—Sir George Trevelyn's victory continues to be of absorbing interest. The London and provincial conservative newspapers agree in saying that the election is an ominous fact, and that it would be unwise to attempt to ignore or extenuate its significance. The Gladstonian papers are confident that an immediate general election would result in the return of a home rule majority. The same view is shared by the ministerialists, which fact leads to a free expression of opinion that the government, being sure of a compact majority during the run of the present parliament, will not risk dissolution until the end of the natural term, five years hence, when Gladstone will probably be dead or his powers weakened.

"Time is on our side," is an argument of the unionist papers. "There is no reason why the ministers need appeal to the country during the next five years."

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a new home rule scheme, purporting to have been accepted by the liberal leaders. This scheme gives Ireland a national legislature and executive. There is to be no separation of Ulster. The Irish members will continue to sit in the imperial parliament in their present numbers. The powers of the Irish parliament shall be delegated, matters to be controlled in Dublin being clearly defined, and also subject to revision by the imperial parliament. The appointment of judges to remain in office fifteen years is to be vested in the impeeial government. The police are to be similarly treated. The customs and excise are to remain under imperial contract. The proportion of the Irish quota to the imperial expenditure shall not be more than one-fifteenth. The land question is left to the Irish parliament. It is doubtful whether this statement is official. The statement is valuable, however, as indicating a line of amended policy of Morley, Trevelyn and Harcourt, which is probably assented to by Gladstone and satisfactory to the liberals generally.

The manifesto of the prohibition party convokes a temperance convention in London, to organize an effort to elect to parliament and to the municipal councils only such candidates as favor prohibition.

After debate on the report stage of the land bill on Friday, there will be a general exodus of members of parliament. A majority of the Parnellites are arranging to leave next week. The whips fix prorogation for the 25th instant. The land bill has passed the committee stage.

Withdraw from the Open Field.

CALCUTTA, August 3.—The amer of Afghanistan's generals, Haidar and Sikander Kahn, have withdrawn all their troops to Kelati, Ghilser. This action indicates that they consider their forces too weak to keep the open field against the rebels.

Damages for Injuries.

BRUSSELS, August 3.—The tribunal at Charleroi has awarded M. Baudoux $17,500 damages for the destruction of his glass works, which were burned during the riots at Jumel.

Afraid of the Tunnel.

LONDON, August 3.—The bill to allow the construction of a tunnel under the English channel, which was re-introduced in the house of commons by Sir Edward Watkin, was rejected this afternoon by a vote of 153 to 107.

The Cholera at Malta.

LONDON, August 3.—There have been five cases of cholera and one death from the disease at Malta. Ten days quarantine against that place has been established at Gibraltar.

FIRE IN MACON.

The Hawkinsville Bar in a Blaze This Morning.

MACON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the cellar of the Hawkinsville bar, on Mulberry street, used as a cookroom for the restaurant.

The fire department responded to the alarm in extraordinary good time, and have the fire well under control at two o'clock. A lot of whisky stored in the cellar makes the fire burn stubbornly. The loss on stock will probably be total. The damage to the building cannot be ascertained now.

Henry Loh occupied the front of the ground floor as a cigar store. His loss will also be heavy, if not complete. The principal damage to Loh's stock is from water. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is not known whether either concern carried any insurahce.

Broke the World's Record.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 3.—Dr. Carver and W. S. Mitchell engaged in a shooting match at the fair grounds here today, English rules. Carver broke the world's record, killing fifty pigeons, making a clear score. Mitchell killed 42, missing 8. A great crowd witnessed the contest. Carver and Mitchell will shoot tomorrow in Richmond for championship of the world.

His Friends Have Made it Good.

BATH, N. Y., August 3.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Home yesterday, Treasurer Robie was ousted. His accounts are $90,000 short, which friends have made good.

BASEBALL.

Record of Games Played Throughout the Country Yesterday.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis	2	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	—11
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	— 5

Base Hits—Indianapolis 17; Boston 12. Errors, Indianapolis 5; Boston 3. Batteries—Boyle and Myers, Conway and Tate.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	3	4	2	2	0	2	1	0	x	—14
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 1

Base Hits—Chicago 28; Washington 9. Errors, Chicago 3; Washington 2. Batteries—Clarkson and Flint, Shaw and Gilligan.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	— 9
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	— 6

Base Hits—Detroit 16; Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Getzein and Bennett, Delvin and Clements.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	— 5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	x	— 6

Base Hits—Pittsburg 10; New York 12. Errors, Pittsburg 3; New York 2. Batteries—Galvin and Miller, Welch and Deasley.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	—10
Metropolitan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	— 7

Base hits—Athletic 16; Metropolitans 12. Errors, Athletic 1; Metropolitan 7.

OVERRUN BY WATER.

The Chattahoochee Bottoms and the Brick Yards Under Muddy Water.

The Chattahoochee river was away up yesterday, and the bottom lands on each side were covered with a deep sheet of thick, muddy water full of floating timbers and other debris.

The rise began to be rapid day before yesterday and continued until yesterday afternoon, when the waters began to recede. Plantations on both sides were inundated and crops were seriously, some entirely damaged. In the bottom land corn had been planted extensively and for miles up and down the river banks, the crop was extremely fine, promising in some places fifty bushels to the acre. All this was thrown flat, twisted about and torn up by the roots. Large droves of musk rats followed in the wake of the rising waters and injured much that the waters left comparatively unharmed. The farmers along the stream are quite despondent. They had worked hard and faithfully. A week ago they were happy, because everything promised a bounteous harvest, but today only the remains of the fine crop greet their vision.

The two brickyards on the river banks were covered with water too, and the Chattahoochee Brick company has been considerably damaged. The waters backed up into the yard until work had to be suspended. The clay banks were saturated and some of the machinery was covered with the water. The extent of the damage can not be ascertained until the water recedes. The same company was compelled by the heavy rains to cease work on the Georgia Midland and on the Atlanta and Hawkinsville railroads. Some of the work just finished was swept away any other was materially hurt. Since the rain began work has been suspended almost entirely and the live stock and convicts have had a holiday. The loss to the company for the week has been something over a dollar a minute.

TRAINS OUT OF TIME.

The Richmond and Danville on the River Banks—The Central Away Behind.

The Richmond and Danville and the Central railroads had regular picnics with their trains yesterday, but all the trains finally got in without any damage to people or property.

Out of the delays some sensational rumors arose.

The Richmond and Danville due yesterday noon did not arrive until nearly midnight last. The delay was caused by a transfer at Broad River in North Carolina. Early yesterday morning the bridge over that stream was found to be weak and shaky, and trains came to a halt on both banks. As soon as the unsafety of the bridge was ascertained a transfer was arranged. It required some time to complete it, and a long delay in trains moving both ways was the result. The delay caused rumors of accidents of all kind, but the train came in without hurting any one.

The Central train, due in the union passenger depot at 9:50 last night, did not arrive until after one o'clock this morning. The train left Macon an hour late and should have reached Atlanta by 10:30, but met with other delays between Atlanta and Macon. The cause of these delays, however, could not be ascertained at the time for the arrival of the train. There was quite a crowd at the union depot, and the continued delay created an impatience. Conjecture as to the cause of the non-arrival was fully indulged, and out of these probably grew the rumors of terrible accidents, which were soon rife. One rumor had it that the passenger train had collided with a freight near Sunny Side and that several persons had been killed. Efforts to secure information as to the cause of delay were attended with no success. The West Point train, which had been waiting for the Rome and Dalton, was unwilling to leave the city, fearing that it might encounter the Central before reaching East Point. The inability to secure any definite information gave a color of truth to the rumors and great interest was manifested by those out. Mr. Schmidt, the agent for the Central, was seen about midnight, and from him the facts were secured. In reply to a question, he said:

"The train is at East Point."

"And when will it be in?" he was asked.

"As soon as the West Point train goes by that was compelled to wait on the Richmond and Danville, and we were compelled to wait at East Point for it."

"How late did you leave Macon?"

"We left Macon just an hour late. That delay was caused by waiting for southern connection."

"Then why were you not in sooner. Why so long in reaching East Point?"

"We have been at East Point over three hours waiting for the West Point train to pass. You see, when we left Macon one hour late, we lost the right to the track, and not being able to hear from the West Point we had to wait there for it to pass if it took a month."

"How is the road?"

"Between Atlanta and Macon it is in fine shape. Below there we are mending as fast as men can do the work. We sent down a big supply of men and tools today. If the weather continues good we will be in shape clear through by Friday next. We are always ready to work."

When the train arrived it was crowded with people tired out by waiting.

The East Tennessee is working day and night both north and south. The north end is in fair shape and travel is going on, Trains run south to Flovilla, but the road will be through to Macon by the end of the present week. Passengers from the south leave the East Tennessee at Macon and come up on the Central.

The Georgia Pacific gap at Cahawba mountain is being rapidly repaired.

The Georgia transfe is being mader without much delay.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Negro Gamblers Appear in Court and Are Fined—Other Offenses.

The quartette of negroes pulled out of Anthony Nally's negro dive at 54 Decatur street, night before last, were arraigned in police court yesterday morning, and asked to enter an answer to the charge of disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that three of the negroes had been gaming, and that one of them, Nally, had been keeping a gaming house. Nally was required to give hundred dollar bond for keeping a gaming house, while Jenks, McKay and Mays were required to give bonds in the sum of $50 for gaming. Bonner and Veal, the other two negroes, who were arrested at the same time, were discharged, as no evidence against them could be secured.

MORE OF THE CLEMMONS TROUBLE.

Seaborn Weaver and Dave Jamesson, two negroes, were arrested yesterday by Mounted Officers Harris and Haynes. They are charged with perjury, and the charge grew out of their testimony in the Clemmons murder trial. Officers who have been interested in the case say that arrests will centinue until long after Clemmons is forgotten.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

L. Hughes, a white man, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling. The arrest was made by Patrolman Baker. The complainant avers that Hughes failed to account to him for some butter which had been intrusted to him for sale.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Mrs. Shall Walker, Residing on Tumlin Street, Struck by Lightning.

Mrs. Shall Walker, residing at No. 14 Tumlin street, was struck by lightning during the storm yesterday afternoon. The lady and a small child were alone at home when the storm came up, and going into the house, closed the doors and lowered the windows. The heat quickly became oppressive, and one of the windows near a bed was raised. The lady and child were seated on the bed, when a bright flash came quickly, followed by a loud peal of thunder. Almost before the flash died away the lady fell from the bed to the floor, where she remained insensible for a few minutes. When she recovered her senses the room appeared to be turning round and round. It was apparently full of smoke, and everything smelied as though scorched. For a few minutes Mrs. Walker was unable to walk. Her entire left side was numb and useless, but in a short time she began to recover full use of herself, and late in the evening was able to move about.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

A small blaze in the Western Union telegraph office called out the fire department at about eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Rats had gnawed the insulation off some of the wires leading from the battery room to the operating room, and the floor was set on fire by the electric current. It was easily distinguished. Damages slight.

Superintendent J. S. Hanleiter, of the Metropolitan street railroad, has resigned his position owing, he says, to differences with President Abbott. The resignation was accepted. No successor has as yet been chosen.

The entertainment of the Young People's club of the First Methodist church, which was to have been given at Mr. Forbes's residence tonight, has been indefinitely postponed, on account of the death of Mr. John Hardin, the president's uncle.

Dr. Westmoreland, county physician, smiled all day yesterday. The son has not yet been christened, because he has reached only his forty-eighth hour.

THE CONSTITUTION had a pleasant call on yesterday from the delegates from Thomas county to the horticultural convention which convenes tomorrow at Dalton. They are fine representatives of one of the very best counties in Georgia, and their weight will be felt in the convention. The party consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Leon Neal, L. L. Varnadoe, R. N. McKenna, K. W. McKenna, W. F. Quarterman, T. E. Blackshear, H. H. Sanford, L. A. Varnadoe.

P. J. BERCKMANS, president of the State Horticultural society, L. A. Berckmans, P. J. Berckmans, Jr., James L. Fleming, Dr. Neal McInnis, James L. Goco, George A. Uhl and J. F. Bunch, of Augusta, were in the city last evening, en route to the convention to be held at Dalton today.

OBITUARY.

SLATON—Died, Mary Jackson Slaton, infant daughter of W. M. and M. J. Slaton, at 4 o'clock p. m., August 3d.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SLATON—The friends of W. M. and M. J. Slaton, and Major W. F. Slaton and family and of Mrs. Judge Jackson are invited to attend the funeral of the infant daughter of Prof. W. M. Slaton, from the residence, corner of Spring and Baker, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

GARRETT—The relations and friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Garrett are requested to attend the funeral of their infant son, William Dawson, at four o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of Mr. D. C. Goza, No. 85 Crew street. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

HANSOM CABS! HANSOM CABS!

Try them. They are the easiest riding vehicle put on wheels, and "so English, you know."

The Gurneys, another novelty that has taken popular favor.

If you desire to take a ride in a first-class outfit, telephone or dispatch a messenger to the Ballard Transfer Co. office, Union Depot, Telephone 205.

5p

SEVENTY DAYS MORE,

And the Big Gates of the Exposition Grounds Will be Opened.

THREE IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS.

How Tickets Will be Sold and Taken and How the Crowds Will be Taken Care of—Other Exposition Matters.

It is seventy days from this morning (including Sundays) until the gates of the exposition will be opened to the public.

Work at the Park Yesterday.

The workmen at the park on yesterday snatched about three-quarters of a day from the uncertain weather, and the three buildings made rapid progress. They will be on hand this morning with umbrellas in one hand and hammers in the other. There need be no fear that the exposition will not be ready. If it is necessary a double force will be put on, and an electric plant lit up, and our days will have twenty-four hours instead of twelve. The executive committee meets daily, the full board twice a week, and the progress in every department is watched carefully and calculations as to the future made. Everything will be ready. You get your money ready and be here on the tenth.

Three Important Departments Organized.

Mr. Grady announced at the meeting of the board last night the following special committees:

On tickets and admissions, Messrs. Tompkins, Wylie, Bain and Fitten.

On transportation to the park, Messrs. Kiser, Meador and Langston.

On public comfort, Messrs. Stewart Woodson, E. P. Chamberlin and T. D. Meador. The vice-president is ex-officio member of each of these committees.

How Tickets Will Be Sold and Taken.

The committee on tickets and admission has about agreed to the following plan: That each railroad shall sell an admission coupon with its railroad ticket, and also a twenty-five cents coupon, which pays for transportation to and from the park. A man at Albany, therefore, who buys a three dollar round trip ticket, will find it as follows: First, the railroad coupon to Atlanta; second, the transfer coupon which carries him from Atlanta to the park; third, his exposition ticket; fourth, the transfer coupon which returns him to Atlanta; fifth, his railroad ticket home. This ticket will cost him three dollars and seventy-five cents—fifty cents being added for his admission to the exposition, and twenty-five cents for transportation from the city to and from the park. This plan is the most convenient to the purchaser, as he will not have to leave his train to buy any ticket from the time he gets on until he is in the main building of the exposition. The solid trains will be run through Atlanta into the grounds, and he has purchased at his home station everything he needs to go and come from the exposition. Besides, it gives the exposition full advantage of the low rates offered by the roads, as no man can take advantage of the low rates and then slight the exposition. If you want to know what it will cost you to come to the exposition if you live less than a hundred and fifty miles from Atlanta, multiply the number of miles from your station to Atlanta by two, and add seventy-five cents for admission ticket and transfer ticket to and from the ground. If you live more than a hundred and fifty miles from Atlanta on the Central or Southwestern road, on the East Tennessee road, on the Atlanta and West Point road, or Western road of Alabama, your round trip ticket will be $3, to which add seventy-five cents for the exposition and transfer. If you live on the Savannah, Florida and Western road, add one cent a mile each way from your station to the nearest Central road station or East Tennessee station, from which point it will be $3 for the round trip ticket. If you live on the Richmond and Danville system, multiply the distance from your station by two for the round trip ticket. The same on the Western and Atlantic, Georgia road, or Georgia Pacific, and on the East Tennessee road north of Atlanta as far as Bristol. To prevent the exposition tickets being hawked about the streets, the committee has decided that no ticket shall be good if detached. This compact will be printed on the face of each ticket.

Handling the Crowds to and From the Park.

The committee on transportation to and from the park is trying to get the location next to the Markham house in which railroad tickets can be sold to and from the park. These tickets will be twenty-five cents for the round trip and are sold by the Richmond and Danville railroad.

Admission tickets to the exposition will be sold with each ticket, so that once passed through the gates at the Markham house to the train, your are practically inside of the grounds of the exposition and have no further tickets to buy. The Air-Line has agreed that all excursion trains from any other road may have the right of way over its track to the park. It will run trains from the Markham house, if that point is secured, and if not from some other point, every fifteen minutes, running three trains to the schedule, which will make twelve trains to the hour, carrying twelve thousand people an hour. On big days they can add one-third as many more trains. Their regular trains will be blocked from the road running to the park, which will be given up entirely to excursion trains and their own park trains.

Mr. Peters will have three street car lines to the park by Wilson avenue, Calhoun street, and the Boulevard. Tickets for the round trip by street cars will be twenty cents, and an exposition ticket will be sold with each street car ticket. One hundred cars will be run on these lines, capable of carrying five thousand people on a single schedule. It will require thirty minutes from the city to the park by the street cars. The committee is sure that they can move twenty thousand people an hour if necessary, by private conveyance, street cars, and railroads. There will be four hours in which to carry the crowd out, say from seven until eleven o'clock in the day.

How the Crowds Will Be Taken Care Of.

The public comfort committee has a herculean task. It will open an office and get a first class superintendent with assistants. He will register every house in the city that wile take boarders, and at what price, and will have a map of the city showing the location of each house. He will act as agent without charge for any one desiring to visit Atlanta, and will be an officer of the exposition company. He will have every house in the city canvassed. The committee will also ascertain how many people can be accommodated in every town within forty miles of Atlanta, and will provide trains leaving Atlanta at 7 or 8 o'clock at night, and returning at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. One thousand people can be accommodated at Salt Springs, in Sweetwater park, and other hotels. Marietta can handle a thousand people. Decatur can handle several hundred, and every town between Griffin, Gainesville, Cartersville, Stone Mountain, Salt Springs, Newnan and Jackson, will accommodate its crowd. Thousands of people who live in these towns and cities will take advantage of the return train to go home at night. The Central and East Tennessee trains will run return trains to Macon every night, leaving Atlanta at 6:50 and reaching Macon in three hours. The State road and the East Tennessee will run trains to Dalton and Rome every night, leaving the city at 6:50. These trains will carry thousands of people back to their homes every night and relieve the pressure on the city. Atlanta's excellent restaurants will be run night and day, and several new restaurants will be fitted up for the exposition, and it is hard to estimate a crowd they will not be able to feed. Many of our warehouses and upper stories will be fitted up with cots which will be sold at twenty-five or fifty cents a night. The committee will have a comprehensive plan ready for the public in a few days.

CAPTAIN HARDIN DEAD.

One of North Georgia's Most Successful and Extensive Planters Passes Away.

Captain John T. Hardin died at the residence of his brother, Hon. Mark A. Hardin, this city, yesterday evening at half past seven o'clock. Captain Hardin was one of north Georgia's most successful and extensive farmers. His remains will be interred in the family burial ground in Bartow county this afternoon at half past two.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE IN ATLANTA, BY

MESSRS. WYLY & GREENE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City.

JEWELERS.

DIAMONDS

FINE

JEWELRY,

WATCHES.

SOLID SILVER

BRIDAL PRESENTS

Largest Stock,
Newest Styles,
And Lowest Prices

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,

47 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE ATLANTA RIFLES

EXCURSION

—TO—

Cumberland Island, Aug. 6,

VIA E. T., V. & G. R. R.

ONLY $7 FOR ROUND TRIP.

Tickets Good for Ten Days.

THE GRANDEST AND LAST EXCURSION THIS YEAR.

DON'T MISS IT!

su tu we th fr sa op ed p

CHARLESTON LINE

Fast Freight Schedule

—VIA—

Georgia and South Carolina Railroads

—LEAVE—

New York 3:00 p. m.; arrive at Charleston 5:00 a. m. (62 hours); leave Charleston 3:30 p. m.

—ARRIVE—

Atlanta 6 15 a. m.	Time,	87	hrs.	15	min.
Athens 12 35 p. m.	"	93	"	35	"
Macon 6 40 a. m.	"	87	"	35	"
Milledgeville	"	87	"	12	"
Gainesville 8 25 p. m.	"	101	"	25	"
Chattanooga 7 20 p. m.	"	100	"	20	"
Rome 5 10 p. m.	"	88	"	10	"
Nashville 11 55 a. m.	"	116	"	55	"
Montgomery 8 10 p. m.	"	100	"	30	"

STEAMERS

Leave New York from Pier 29, East River, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.

Leaves Philadelphia every Thursday.

Leaves Charleston for New York and East, Tuesdays and Fridays.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE NEW STEAMERS

"Seminole" and "Cherokee."

than which there are none finer on Atlantic the Coast.

Careful handling of goods, prompt adjustment of claims, and satisfaction guaranteed by this line.

S. B. PICKENS, G. F. A.
S. C. R'wy, Charleston, S. C.

E. R. DORSEY, G. F. A.
Ga. R. R., Augusta, Ga.

Agents of This Line Are:

W. H. Rhett, 317 Broadway, New York City.
D. C. Mink, 12 South Wharves, Phila. Pa.
A. DeW. Sampson, 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Theo. G. Eger, Traffic Manager, 35 Broadway, New York City.
W. A. Courtney, Jas. Adger & Co., Charleston, S. C.
J. M. Selkirk, Atlanta, Ga.
R. W. Wilkes, Contracting Freight Agent, Ga. R. R., Atlanta, Ga.

June 11 1m on ed p8

BANK STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEAL LOAN AND BANKING COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, at close of business, June 30th, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Debts due within the State	$ 388,877 58
Debts due without the State	8,170 03
Bonds and Stocks	16,036 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000 00
Real Estate	19,928 36
Expenses, Taxes and Salaries	5,393 51
Bills in Vault	37,327 00
Silver in Vault	366 60
Total	$ 478,099 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	45,012 21
Due Depositors*	333,086 87
Highest Amount Due, $ 49,000 00	
Total	$ 478,099 08
Debts in Suit	$ 9,500 00
Debts not in Suit	387,547 61
Debts doubtful	none
Debts bad	none
Debts good	397,047 61
Debts lost	none

President—Thomas B. Neal. Directors—T. B. Neal, John Keely, E. H. Thornton.

STOCKHOLDERS:

OWNERS.	No. Shares	Amt. Paid
Estate of John Neal	400	$ 16,000
Mrs. M. A. Murrell	400	16,000
T. B. Neal	400	16,000
Mrs. L. N. Pittman	400	16,000
Mrs. Emma Thornton	400	16,000
Mrs. Ella Keely	400	16,000
John Keely	50	2,000
E. H. Thornton	50	2,000
	2,500	$100,000

*$150,000 of above deposits due in 5 years, without interest.

$139,000 due in one to four years.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County. The subscribers personally appeared before me, W. F. Manry, a Notary Public for said county, make oath that the foregoing is a just and true statement of the condition of the Neal Loan and Banking company, at Atlanta, Georgia, at the close of business June 30th, 1887, and moreover, that since the last return of this bank, to the best of affiants' knowledge and belief, it has not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law, either by itself, its officers, or agents, except that more than the legal rate of interest may have been accepted.

T. B. NEAL, President.
E. H. THORNTON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of July, 1887. W. F. MANRY,
july 10tf Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

BONDS.

WE WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR THIRTY days for the purchase of Fifteen Thousand Dollars of the bonds of the town of Thomasville, Ga. The bonds are in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons bearing five per cent interest, payable January and July. Have thirty years to run. They are the only bonds ever issued by the town, and they offer a rare opportunity for investors.

A. P. WRIGHT,
30d Chairman Finance Committee.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—

Capital and Surplus $300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,

BROKERS IN STOCKS & BONDS,

ROOM 7, GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

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GLENNY & VIOLETT,

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CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 3, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 20 year	104	105½
Ga. 6s, 1889	100	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	—
S. C. Brown	104	—
Savannah 5s	103	105
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	123	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	111	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	118	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	114	—
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	110	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	105
Atlanta 5s	104	105
Atlanta 4½s	102	103
Augusta 7s	113	—
Macon 6s	111	—
Columbus 5s	98	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—
Merch'ts B'k	140	—
B'k State Ga	140	—
Gate City Nat	140	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 2897	107	—
Ga. 6s, 1910	110	—

R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
Ga. 6s, 1922	112	—
Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
C., C. & A. 1st	108	—
A. & C. 1st	113	—
A. & C. inc	101	—
W. of A. 1st	105	107
do. 2d	110	112
Ga. Pac. 1st	106	108
Ga. Pac. 2d	50	55
Am'cus, Prest. & L'mkn 1st 7s	106½	107½
M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	91	93
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	197	199
At. & Char	80	—
Southwest'n	128	130
S. Carolina	5	10
Central	118	120
Central deb	100	101
Aug. & Sav	125	130
A. & W. Pt	110	112
do. deb	101	103
C., C. & A.	25	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The uneasiness caused by rumors in regard to loans made by the Ives syndicate entirely disappeared today, and the temper of the market underwent a marked change for the better. There was renewed buying for long account, and the shorts began to run, which quickly recovered the losses of yesterday for most of the active stocks. Room traders, who have been bearish to a man, became divided in opinion and their operations lacked the vim of the past few days. London was again a liberal purchaser and more out of town orders to buy were reported by commission people than has been seen for a long time. The poor showing of earnings reported by St. Paul, together with free realizations, checked the advance at noon, and though there was no decline of any consequence there was no upward movement thereafter. A feeling of nervousness was current among traders, who are apprehensive of a deal of some sort being sprung upon the market. Interest was monopolized by a half dozen stocks, while the remainder were quiet to dull. Louisville, New Albany and Chicago continued its decline but recovered later, and Virginia Midland, after opening down ten per cent, recovered five of it. The opening was irregular but generally strong at advances extending to ¾ per cent, though Omaha was exceptionally higher at 1⅜ advance. There was a large business in a few stocks with quiet trading in the remainder, and prices were firm to strong throughout the list, and material advances were recorded in the first hour. After a slight recession the upward movement was renewed and still higher figures were established. The rise was checked shortly before noon, after which the market remained dull and steady until the last hour, when it became firm once more. The close was quiet but firm at or near the best figures reached, and with the active list all higher. Sales aggregated 339,000 shares.

Exchange dull but steady at 483@485. Money easy at 4@5, closing offered at 4½. Subtreasury balances: Coin, $135,078,000; currency, $12,659,000. Governments dull but firm; 4s 126½; 4½s 108⅞. State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	106	N. O. Pac. 1st	81
do. Class B 5s	112½	N. Y. Central	107½
Ga. 7s mortgage	108	Norfolk & W'n pre	42⅝
N. C. 6s	122	Northern Pacific	32¾
do. 4s	96½	do. preferred	58¾
S. C. con. Bsown	105	Pacific Mail	38¼
Tenn. settlement 6s	70	Reading	53⅝
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	10
Virginia consols	54	Richmond & Dan	150
Chesap'ke & Ohio	5	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	26¾
Chicago & N. W	113	Rock Island	125
do. preferred	144½	St. Paul	80¾
Del. & Lack	129⅝	do. preferred	118
Erie	29⅞	Texas Pacific	27¾
East Tenn., new	11½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31⅞
Lake Shore	92⅝	Union Pacific	55⅛
L. & N	61	N. J. Central	72⅛
Memphis & Char	50	Missouri Pacific	97⅛
Mobile & Ohio	12¾	Western Union	72⅛
N. & C.	77½	Cotton oil trust cest.	35

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ‖Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 3, 1887.

Net receipts for 4 days 1,008 bales, against 5,626 bales last year; exports 20,870 bales; last year 20,689 bales; stock 162,414 bales; last year 204,166 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
August	9.73@	9.82@ 9.83
September	9.26@	9.35@ 9.36
October	9.16@	9.24@ 9.25
November	9.11@	9.19@ 9.20
December	9.11@	9.20@
January	9.14@ 9.15	9.22@ 9.23
February	9.20@	9.28@ 9.30
March	9.27@	9.35@ 9.36
April	9.33@	9.42@ 9.43
May	9.40@	9.49@ 9.50

Closed steady; sales 111,400 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾c.

MANCHESTER, August 3.—The Guardian, in its commercial article, says: The market is very quiet and fresh inquiry is small. India merchants have received few telegraphic orders, although in some instances last week's low limits were raised and a business was done which previously had not been feasible. Actual transactions and new demand are quite light. Inquiry for China is unimportant. Shippers to eastern Mediterranean markets are fairly occupied with regular business for the current season, yet orders are moderate. Buyers for South American and other lesser foreign outlets continue to purchase steadily, but as a rule in small quantities. The home distribution is very small. Export yarn sections are inactive. There is a moderate demand, and in some cases prices are a trifle easier. Home manufacturers are averse to buying more than they actually require for immediate or early use. Cloth sections are quiet. Sales are below the average. Home manufacturers are rather anxious to sell and are occasionally disposed to accept lower rates. Steadiness rules, however. India and China shirtings are steady where engagements are full. Manufacturers whose orders are running out are weakening. The same conditions prevail for jacconets and dhodies for shirtings. There is some demand for heavy goods.

NEW YORK, August 3—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: An irregular tone has prevailed on cotton futures with the run of cost generally lower. During the early portion of the day a continuation of tame accounts from Liverpool had a rather depressing influence, and under rather free selling there was a shrinkage of 10@12 points, October showing the greatest weakness, but afterward more or less unfavorable crop advices created a reactionary feeling, and there was a recovery that put the later months back to about last evening's figures, or a fraction higher, and the close was steady. August went off 1@2 points and recovered 8 points, but was quiet and without feature of special significance for the day.

NEW YORK, August 3.—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: Our cable message says that the decline in the Liverpool markets has been due to the decrease of speculation, the pressure of cotton sold for want of margin and the rumors of failures. One small firm is reported as having suspended. Lower prices, for the present, are not anticipated, as the general trade continues good. The adverse crop reports are having effect upon the market here, though they are somewhat conflicting, mail advices disagreeing from later telegrams. The drouth in Texas is a serious factor and the continued rain in Alabama and Georgia cause fears of much damage. Worms are reported from Vicksburg and along the Wachita river. The injury has, undoubtedly, been considerable, and while it may be over estimated so, a return of the favorable prospects will be needed to check the sensitiveness of the short interest. Orders to buy are numerous and the decline of the morning, in consequence of the weak Liverpool, was regained during the day; the highest prices being paid at the close. The possibilities favor a better market, but for any advance we look for free sales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—12:15 p. m.—Cotton freely supplied at irregular rates; middling uplands 5 9-16; middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 8,000; American 2,300; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 25-64, 5 24-64; August and September delivery 5 25-64, 5 24-64; September and October delivery 5 13-64, 5 11-64; October and November delivery 5 6-64; November and December delivery 5 4-64, 5 3-64; December and January delivery 5 4-64; January and February delivery 5 4-64, 5 3-64; September delivery 5 23-64; futures opened flat.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 5½; middling Orleans 5½; sales of American 7,600 bales; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 22-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 21-64, value; September and October delivery 5 10-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 4-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 3-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 1-64, value; January and February 5 1-64, value; February and March delivery 5 1-64, buyers; September delivery 5 21-64, buyers; futures very weak.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 23-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 22-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 11-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 4-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 2-64, value; December and January delivery 5 2-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 2-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 2-64, buyers; September delivery 5 22-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, August 3—Cotton easy; sales 406 bales; middling uplands 10; middling Orleans 10⅛; net net receipts none; gross 280; consolidated net receipts 162; exports to Great Britain 8,720; stock —.

GALVESTON, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 106 bales; gross 196; sales 52; stock 1,583; exports coastwise 354.

NORFOLK, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 1,576; sales none; exports coastwise 110.

BALTIMORE, August 3—Cotton nominal; middling 10⅛; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales —; stock 472; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅛; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 86.

WILMINGTON, August 3—Cotton nominal; middling 10; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 458.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts 9 bales; gross 9; sales none; stock 16,519.

SAVANNAH, August 3—Cotton nominal; middling 9¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 962.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3—Cotton easy; middling 9⅝; net receipts 45 bales; gross 45; sales 50; stock 34,993; exports coastwise 2,568.

MOBILE, August 3—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅜; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 226; exports coastwise 109.

MEMPHIS, August 3—Cotton dull; middling 9¾; net receipts 14 bales; shipments none; sales 125; stock 6,495.

AUGUSTA, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; shipments —; sales 4.

CHARLESTON, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 516.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 3—The corn boom of yesterday was overdone, and operators large and small had corn to sell today, notwithstanding that the only rain reported officially anywhere near the neighborhood of the corn belt was at St. Paul, Huron, Deadwood and North Platte, which points, in fact, are a good many miles removed from the "seat of war." The offerings of the longs soon leveled the fancy figures at which corn closed Tuesday. The liveliest trading of the day was during the first hour, at the end of which time September had tumbled down from the opening at 41¾c to 40⅝c. October and November showed 1c drop, the former from 42⅝c to 41⅝c, and the latter from 43c to 42c. May, having made the most marked advance, was also in the lead in the retreat, and touched at the same time 44¾c, or 1⅜c under yesterday's closing. Dullness followed the decline until the noon hour, when there was a little rally, and September sold up to 41½c, with the other futures less affected. The close, however, was weak in keeping with the feeling of the morning, and the closing prices were 41c for September and 44¾c for May.

A few local scalpers did most of the trading in wheat, and on the whole the wheat crowd rather sought what little excitement and gain there was in the corn pit, or abandoned trading altogether for the day. The decline of yesterday for the opening prices was continued this morning on selling of longs. The market opened lower for all futures from September to May, and recorded a decline of ¼@½c. There was a slight rally toward the close which left the market steady and promising but lifeless for the time being.

Oats were fairly active and unsettled, and prices reacted from the advance of yesterday, the market closing finally at ¼c decline for August, ⅛@¼c lower for September and October and ⅜@½c lower for May.

Provisions were moderately active, but an unsettled feeling prevailed. The slump in corn had a depressing effect on near deliveries, short ribs for September breaking 17½c and January advancing 20c, but lost 10c of the appreciation. September ribs sold at 8.00@8.17½, and closed tame at the bottom. January sold at 8.40@8.60 and closed at 8.50. Lard remained steady at 6.70@8.72½ for September and closed at 6.72½. January sold at 6.77½@6,82½ and at 6.80. The only action in pork was from $12.75 to $13.00 for January and an advance of 7½c in year optio.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
August	68⅝	68⅞	68½
September	70⅜	70⅝	70
CORN—			
August	41	41	40¼
September	41¾	41⅞	40⅞
OATS—			
August	25¼	25¼	25
September	26⅛	26⅛	25¼
PORK—			
January	12 75	13 00	12 75
LARD—			
August	6 65	6 65	6 62½
September	6 72½	6 75	6 72½
SHORT RIBS—			
August	8 02½	8 02½	7 95
September	8 17½	8 17½	8 00

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 3, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, August 3—Flour, southern dull and rather weak; common to fair extra $3.30@$4.00; good to choice $4.10@$5.00. Wheat, spot declined ¼@½c and options ¼@⅜c, closing heavy at near the bottom; No. 2 red August 78¾@79¼, closing at 79; September 80½@80⅞, closing at 80¾. Corn, spot declined about ½c and options ¼@⅜c, closing weak; No. 2 August 46¾@47⅛, closing at 46¾; September 47 15-16@48⅛, closing at 48. Oats ¼@⅜c lower and moderately active; mixed western 34@36; No. 2 August 31⅜@31½, closing at 31½; September 31⅜@31⅝, closing at 31⅝. Hops quiet and steady; state 9@20; California 10@26.

ATLANTA, August 3—Flour—Best patent $5.25; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.30@$4.40; extra family $4.15@$4.25; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@$3.75; extra $3.25@$3.75; new a fraction lower. Wheat—New Tennessee 75@80c; new Georgia 75c. Bran—Large sacks 90c; small 90c. Corn Meal—Plain 64c; bolted 64c. Pea Meal—$1.00@$1.10. Grits—$3.25@$3.50. Corn—Choice white 65c; No. 2 white Tennessee 64c; No. 2 white mixed 64c; mixed 60c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 38@40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; No. 1 large bales 85c; small bales 85c; clover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.00.

BALTIMORE, August 3—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.25@$2.90; extra $3.00@$3.75; family $4.00@$4.40; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.25@$3.75; Rio brands $4.25@$4.37. Wheat, southern steady and in moderate inquiry; western easier; southern red 79@81; amber 80@82; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot and August 78⅛@78⅜. Corn, southern firmer and quiet; white 50@52; yellow 50@50½.

ST. LOUIS, August 3—Flour dull and easy; family $2.55@$2.65; choice $3.10@$3.25; fancy $3.85@$4.15; extra fancy $3.85@$3.95; patents $3.85@$4.05. Wheat ⅝@¾c lower, influenced chiefly by the break in corn; No. 2 red fall cash 69; August 69⅛@69⅞; September 71⅛@71⅝; closed at 71⅛. Corn ¼@1c lower; No. 2 mixed cash 36¼@37; September 36⅛@37⅛; closed at 36⅛. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed cash 23⅞; September 24⅛@25⅛.

CHICAGO, August 3—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour quiet; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 68⅛@68¼; No. 3 do. nominal; No. 2 red 70¾. No. 2 corn 40. No. 2 oats 24@24¼.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Flour firmer; family $3.00@$3.25; fancy $3.50@$3.70. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 72. Corn active, strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 43. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed 27⅛.

LOUISVILLE, August 3—Grain quiet. Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 68. Corn, No. 2 mixed 42; do. white 44. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 30@30½.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 3—Provisions dull. Pork, mess $16.50; new $15.50. Lard 6.40. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.75; long clear 8.10; clear ribs 8.15; short clear 8.40. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25; long clear 9.10; short ribs 9.10; short clear 9.25@9.35; hams 11@14.

NEW YORK, August 3—Pork steady; old mess $15.25@$15.75; new $16.25@$16.75. Middles dull and nominal. Lard more active and generally steady; western steam spot 6.90@6.92½; September 6.89@6.92; September 7.02@7.03; city steam 6.65; refined to continent 7.15.

LOUISVILLE, August 3—Provisions dull. Bacon, clear rib sides 9.25; clear sides 9.50; shoulders 6.75. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8.50; clear sides 8⅝; shoulders 6.00. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar-cured 11¼@12. Lard, choice leaf 8.

CHICAGO, August 3—Cash quotations were as follows; Mess pork $15.00. Lard 6.60@6.62½. Short ribs loose 7.95. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.80@5.90; short clear sides boxed 8.40@8.45.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Pork quiet at $15.00. Lard steady at 6.37½. Bulk meats steady; short ribs 7⅞. Bacon steady; short ribs 9¼; short clear 9⅞.

ATLANTA, August 3—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8.85c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14c. Lard—Tierces refined 7½c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 3—Apples—$2.50@$3.00 per bbl. Lemons — $6.00@$7.00. Oranges — None. Cocoanuts — None. Pineapples —$1.00@$1.20 per doz. Bananas — Selected $2.25@$2.50; small $1.00@$1.50. Figs—12@18c. Raisins—New London $2.30; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17½c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 3—Turpentine steady at 29¼; rosin quiet; strained 77½; good strained 82½; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; yellow dip $1.75; virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, August 3—Turpentine firm at 29¾; sales — barrels; rosin steady at 90@$1.00; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, August 3—Turpentine steady at 30; rosin steady; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, August 3—Rosin dull at $1.02½@$1.10; turpentine steady at 31¼.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, August 3—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.95@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Wellbuckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.40; steel $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 3 — Eggs — 12½c. Butter—Gilt edge 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@28c; young chickens large 20@22½c; medium 15@18c; small 10@15c. Irish Potatoes—$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—None. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.00. Cabbage—None.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 3—Horses—Plug $65@$90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Hogs firm; common and light $4.30@$5.35; packing and butchers $5.00@$5.40.

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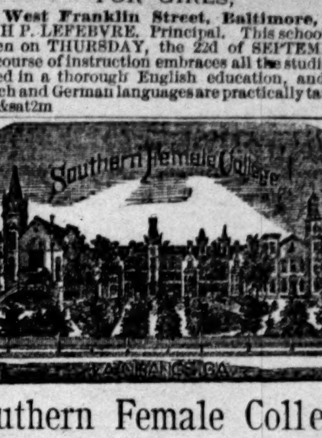

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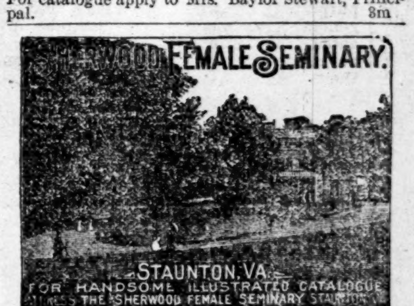
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It is a progressive city, where everything new in science and art is sure to come.

It is a city of churches and without a peer in the observance of the Sabbath.

Its people are cultivated and refined, and its morality phenomenal.

It is the music center of the South, and its very air is ladened with music.

It is convenient, being a railroad center.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

This school is not denominational. Boarding pupils will attend the church specified by their parents.

The number of pupils will be limited to sixty, and in no event will more than that number be received.

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The government of the school will be humane, but firm.

UNIFORM.

In order to prevent extravagance a uniform to be worn by the pupils to church or on the street has been adopted, which will be made known to anyone on application.

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THE LEASE'S INQUEST

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CAPTAIN W. D. GRANT'S EVIDENCE.

The witness in answer to Colonel Huff's questions said that in 1868, Grant, Alexander & Co. leased the whole penitentiary for two years. Governor Bullock was in office at th time. In 1874, the company leased from Governor Smith its convicts, that lease extending until 1879. The act of 1876 went in effect in 1879, and the lessees then were the Dade Coal company, penitentiary No. 2, and penitentiary No. 3. No. 3 was the company he was interested in, and was composed of Thos. Alexander, John W. Murphy, W. W. Simpson, W. H. Howell and W. D. Grant. It was a stock company, and in addition to the organization effected by the lease from the governor, was regularly incorporated by the superior court of Fulton county. In the cross-examination on this point, the witness said that he thought that the court charter was obtained after the contract was made, and that the court charter was obtained because of the advice given them by their attorneys, Hopkins and Glenn. Thos. Alexander was the first president, and then Grant was president until he sold out his interest. He sold out in May, 1884. His interest amounted to three-fourths at the time he sold.

HOW BUSINESS WAS CONDUCTED.

Captain Grant said that, the company being a regularly incorporated stock company, every transaction in the stock was regularly recorded in the books, and regular minutes were kept. These books were turned over to their successors. His impression was that Joseph E. Brown, John W. Murphy, T. J. James and J. W. English constituted the company to whom he sold. He did not recollect what interest each one bought, but at this point Captain English recalled to his mind the method of payment, whereupon witness said that he did believe that each party paid for his part by a check. In regard to the sale, he did not know whether the governor approved of the sale or not, but Principal Keeper Nelms was cognizant of all the facts, and according to witness's memory, acted for Governor Brown in the transfer. He said he would not swear to that, but knew Nelms acted for some one, and thought it was Governor Brown.

THE CONTROL OF THE CONVICTS.

During witness' connection with the company, number 3 never leased or sub-letted the convicts, but retained control over them all the time. He never remembered to have seen shackles on women when he was in the company; knew those he controlled, and he had half when they were on railroad work, never wore them, and did not think others did. Women were worked on railroads at the time, but always in separate squads, never with the men. His opinion was that not much could be gained by separating women and children from the men. Witness always kept the women in separate stockades, and endeavored to prevent immorality, but notwithstanding all precautions, such irregularities as bastard children would occasionally occur, and his opinion was that they were liable to occur as long as there was any possible chance for male and female to get together, and as long as women were guarded by men.

THE ALSTON REPORT.

Witness said he never knew anything of the Alston report until it was adopted. He did not remember the details. Raines was the first physician appointed, but thought he was appointed after the Alston report. As to whether that report had ever been denied, Captain Grant said that it had never been adopted, and that he thought it was denied by the highest authority, as after it was made, Governor Colquitt allowed a camp to be established at Old Town. Alston was dead, and witness preferred not to speak of him. He said that he did not think that Grant, Alexander & Co., did for two or three months have convicts, paying little or nothing for the same, but did not recollect the matter. It was pending a contract.

ELEVEN DOLLARS PER CAPITA PER YEAR.

Captain Grant said that they paid eleven dollars per capita per year for the convicts, relieving the state of all expense. He thought Governor Brown got his three hundred able bodied long time men by direct contract. Under the contract the Dade coal company was to receive that amount, the balance remaining to be divided among the other companies. He was not certain, but thought his company obtained about four hundred. The state was to receive $25,000 per year, to be pro-rated among the three companies. In answer to the question if he thought he would have been liable for his share of the $25,000, if he did not receive any convicts, or not as many as he was entitled to, witness said he had not thought of the matter, but would have considered it a great hardship to have made him pay for convicts he did not get, and would probably have consulted his attorneys before paying it. Did not think such a contingency was likely at the time.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT AND THE LEASE.

Captain Grant was asked by Colonel Huff how near Governor Colquitt came to getting into the lease. Witness said he could not answer the question, and Harrison, of Quitman, objected to the question. The objection was sustained, and the question ruled out. Captain Grant said he knew that Colquitt had no intention of ever getting an interest in his company. Other questions were asked by the committee here in regard to unimportant matters. Mr. Ham asked if the sale of witness' stock carried the control of the convicts with it, and Captain Grant said it did. That the police power over the convicts was always reserved to the state, however. Mr. Schofield asked if the sale of witness' stock carried every thing with it? Captain Grant said it did with the exception of a few notes for a plantation sold, which were reserved.

A SLIGHT BREEZE.

Captain Grant here displayed the copy of the indemnifying bond taken by him when he sold out, and which he was asked in the subpoena to appear before the committee to bring with him. He said he had no objection to the bond being read—that there was nothing in it to conceal, but he said he did not tender it, as the other parties to the bond might object. He said he simply brought it along because the committee requested it. Harrison, of Quitman, said that he had attended the sessions of the committee and he did not recollect any resolutions calling for the bond or for any paper from Captain Grant, that the committee only could act in such matters and intimated strongly that whoever had demanded the paper to be presented had exceeded his or their authority. He objected to the introduction of the matter, as irrelevant, and being a private matter with which the committee had nothing to do. Colonel Huff handed the bond to Captain Grant, called Mr. Terrell to the chair, and explained why the paper was asked for, that he believed it to have a bearing on the question, and as such would elucidate matters. He said he took the ground that all these contracts were illegal, and that it was certainly a right to get everything that would throw light upon the matter. Just here the matter was dropped, but a little later on, it came up again.

THE INDEMNIFYING BOND.

The bond in regard to which the dispute took place purports to be a copy of the instrument given to Grant by his successors in the No. 3 company. Those who have read it declare that it recites in the first instance the terms of the original contract with the state and then gives the copy of the bond which

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The investigating penitentiary committee held an interesting session yesterday afternoon, and before the afternoon wore away matters were exceedingly breezy in the neighborhood of the principal keeper's office. It was expected that Captain W. D. Grant, an ex-lessee, would testify, and as it was believed that Captain Grant's testimony would be important, every member was present. At half past two o'clock the committee was called to order, and Captain Grant took the stand. Before beginning his testimony, Captain Grant stated that he had given orders that no letters should be forwarded him except those from his son in Europe, and he supposed that the various notices to appear before the committee were at his residence in the city. The only subpœna he had received was the one directed to him at Salt Springs, and he was here in obedience to that summons.

CAPTAIN W. D. GRANT'S EVIDENCE.

The witness in answer to Colonel Huff's questions said that in 1868, Grant, Alexander & Co. leased the whole penitentiary for two years. Governor Bullock was in office at the time. In 1874, the company leased from Governor Smith its convicts, that lease extending until 1879. The act of 1876 went in effect in 1879, and the lessees then were the Dade Coal company, penitentiary No. 2, and penitentiary No. 3. No. 3 was the company he was interested in, and was composed of Thos. Alexander, John W. Murphy, W. W. Simpson, W. H. Howell and W. D. Grant. It was a stock company, and in addition to the organization effected by the lease from the governor, was regularly incorporated by the superior court of Fulton county. In the cross-examination on this point, the witness said that he thought that the court charter was obtained after the contract was made, and that the court charter was obtained because of the advice given them by their attorneys, Hopkins and Glenn. Thos. Alexander was the first president, and then Grant was president until he sold out his interest. He sold out in May, 1884. His interest amounted to three-fourths at the time he sold.

HOW BUSINESS WAS CONDUCTED.

Captain Grant said that, the company being a regularly incorporated stock company, every transaction in the stock was regularly recorded in the books, and regular minutes were kept. These books were turned over to their successors. His impression was that Joseph E. Brown, John W. Murphy, T. J. James and J. W. English constituted the company to whom he sold. He did not recollect what interest each one bought, but at this point Captain English recalled to his mind the method of payment, whereupon witness said that he did believe that each party paid for his part by a check. In regard to the sale, he did not know whether the governor approved of the sale or not, but Principal Keeper Nelms was cognizant of all the facts, and according to witness's memory, acted for Governor Brown in the transfer. He said he would not swear to that, but knew Nelms acted for some one, and thought it was Governor Brown.

THE CONTROL OF THE CONVICTS.

During witness' connection with the company, number 3 never leased or sub-letted the convicts, but retained control over them all the time. He never remembered to have seen shackles on women when he was in the company; knew those he controlled, and he had half when they were on railroad work, never wore them, and did not think others did. Women were worked on railroads at the time, but always in separate squads, never with the men. His opinion was that not much could be gained by separating women and children from the men. Witness always kept the women in separate stockades, and endeavored to prevent immorality, but notwithstanding all precautions, such irregularities as bastard children would occasionally occur, and his opinion was that they were liable to occur as long as there was any possible chance for male and female to get together, and as long as women were guarded by men.

THE ALSTON REPORT.

Witness said he never knew anything of the Alston report until it was adopted. He did not remember the details. Raines was the first physician appointed, but thought he was appointed after the Alston report. As to whether that report had ever been denied, Captain Grant said that it had never been adopted, and that he thought it was denied by the highest authority, as after it was made, Governor Colquitt allowed a camp to be established at Old Town. Alston was dead, and witness preferred not to speak of him. He said that he did not think that Grant, Alexander & Co., did for two or three months have convicts, paying little or nothing for the same, but did not recollect the matter. It was pending a contract.

ELEVEN DOLLARS PER CAPITA PER YEAR.

Captain Grant said that they paid eleven dollars per capita per year for the convicts, relieving the state of all expense. He thought Governor Brown got his three hundred able bodied long time men by direct contract. Under the contract the Dade coal company was to receive that amount, the balance remaining to be divided among the other companies. He was not certain, but thought his company obtained about four hundred. The state was to receive $25,000 per year, to be pro-rated among the three companies. In answer to the question if he thought he would have been liable for his share of the $25,000, if he did not receive any convicts, or not as many as he was entitled to, witness said he had not thought of the matter, but would have considered it a great hardship to have made him pay for convicts he did not get, and would probably have consulted his attorneys before paying it. Did not think such a contingency was likely at the time.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT AND THE LEASE.

Captain Grant was asked by Colonel Huff how near Governor Colquitt came to getting into the lease. Witness said he could not answer the question, and Harrison, of Quitman, objected to the question. The objection was sustained, and the question ruled out. Captain Grant said he knew that Colquitt had no intention of ever getting an interest in his company. Other questions were asked by the committee here in regard to unimportant matters. Mr. Ham asked if the sale of witness' stock carried the control of the convicts with it, and Captain Grant said it did. That the police power over the convicts was always reserved to the state, however. Mr. Schofield asked if the sale of witness' stock carried every thing with it? Captain Grant said it did with the exception of a few notes for a plantation sold, which were reserved.

A SLIGHT BREEZE.

Captain Grant here displayed the copy of the indemnifying bond taken by him when he sold out, and which he was asked in the subpœna to appear before the committee to bring with him. He said he had no objection to the bond being read—that there was nothing in it to conceal, but he said he did not tender it, as the other parties to the bond might object. He said he simply brought it along because the committee requested it. Harrison, of Quitman, said that he had attended the sessions of the committee and he did not recollect any resolutions calling for the bond or for any paper from Captain Grant, that the committee only could act in such matters and intimated strongly that whoever had demanded the paper to be presented had exceeded his or their authority. He objected to the introduction of the matter, as irrelevant, and being a private matter with which the committee had nothing to do. Colonel Huff handed the bond to Captain Grant, called Mr. Terrell to the chair, and explained why the paper was asked for, that he believed it to have a bearing on the question, and as such would elucidate matters. He said he took the ground that all these contracts were illegal, and that it was certainly a right to get everything that would throw light upon the matter. Just here the matter was dropped, but a little later on, it came up again.

THE INDEMNIFYING BOND.

The bond in regard to which the dispute took place purports to be a copy of the instrument given to Grant by his successors in the No. 3 company. Those who have read it declare that it recites in the first instance the terms of the original contract with the state and then gives the copy of the bond which Grant required from his successors. Grant being under bond to the state in the sum of $37,500 when he sold out took a bond from the parties buying his interest indemnifying him from all loss on his original bond. Other information is contained, so those who have read the instrument declare, among which is the price paid Grant for his three-quarter share. It is said that Grant offered the stock held by him in No. 3 to parties for $40,000, giving them eight days to pay for the same. The bond will doubtless be placed in evidence this afternoon, when its contents will become known.

THE ALSTON MATTER AGAIN.

Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, said that a number of questions had been asked by the committee in regard to the Alston report, and, inasmuch as that report had nothing on earth to do with the work of the committee, he moved to exclude all testimony relating to it. Mr. Terrell moved to amend by excluding all testimony relating to any system prior to the one of the act of 1876. No objection being made the motion was carried.

HIS PRESENT STANDING.

Witness resumed the stand here and in answer to questions said that he did not consider himself as having any authority now over the convicts in company No. 3; that the present holders of that company do not hold under any sort of control from me. He said the stock of Alexander was sold after his death by his heirs, that he knew of no way in which the stock could have been disposed of except by sale. He considered and he thought it was generally understood that the state all the while retained its police power over the convicts. The questions and answers that followed were unimportant.

ENGLISH INTRODUCES WITNESSES.

Captain J. W. English then rose and said that as he intended to live all his days in Georgia, he desired to place on record how he had treated the convicts under his care, and asked to be allowed to introduce some witnesses. Permission being granted, he introduced T. W. Clanton, a yard guard, T. D. McCowan, a doctor on the Hawkinsville road, and Captain William Redd, the superintendent of construction on the Hawkinsville road, all of whom testified to the good treatment of convicts, declaring that the diet was good, the sick kindly treated, etc. All were in the employ of the Chattahoochee brick company. Nothing of importance was contained in this evidence, save the good words spoken in favor of the lessees. Captain Redd made a very important statement when he declared that convict labor was the best labor in the world to build railroads with because of its certainty, and that it was impossible for free labor to compete with it in that particular.

THE SECRET SESSION.

The committee cleared the room and attended to some important business in secret session. Chairman Huff was emphatically sustained in his course in sending for Captain Grant and calling for the indemnifying bond. Mr. Terrell settled the matter beyond further dispute by offering a resolution to the effect that hereafter any member was empowered to send for any person or for any paper wanted. The committee showed its confidence in an unmistakable manner in Chairman Huff by adopting this resolution. The committee also considered two letters received by certain gentlemen in regard to the treatment of convicts at Bingham's camp, near Griffin. One letter purported to be written by a lady, and both in general terms asked that the camp be investigated. The letters were turned over to Colonel Shubrick, and he was asked to attend to them. As his report to the governor covered the same point made in the letters, it is not likely that a further investigation will be made.

CAPTAIN W. D. GRANT AGAIN.

Last night the following letter written in accordance with the resolution passed by the committee, was sent to Captain Grant at Salt Springs by special messenger:

"You are hereby notified and required to produce before the sub-committee of the penitentiary committee at its session to be held August 4th, at 2:30 p. m., in the principal keeper's office, the following papers, to wit: The original contract of sale or transfer of stock between yourself on one side and Joseph E. Brown, J. W. English, and others on the other side, whereby your three-fourths stock interest in penitentiary company No. 3 was sold or transferred; and also the original indemnifying bond executed and delivered to you by them, which bond grew out of the said contract. Said papers to be used as evidence before said committee. By order of said committee.
W. A. HUFF, Chairman.
JAMES SCHOFIELD, Secretary.

FUN AHEAD TODAY.

This order is said to be only the beginning of a number of peremptory orders that will be issued in regard to certain persons and papers. The unnatural calm that pervaded the committee yesterday afternoon was thought to be ominous, and lively developments may be expected.

NO COMBINED INFLUENCE.

A Prominent Solicitor General Says He Knows Nothing of Any Combination.

Among the gentlemen in attendance upon the sessions of the Georgia Bar association, is Hon. Fleming DuBignon, solicitor general of the Eastern circuit.

When asked concerning an article in a recent CONSTITUTION, relative to the actions of solicitors general and other officers upon pending legislation, Mr. DuBignon said: "I have read the article and received sometime since, a letter similar to the one published from a solicitor general. As far as I am advised, there has been no concerted effort to pass such a bill; indeed, if there has even been any correspondence among the different solicitors upon the subject, I am not aware of it. Whatever may be the merits of the bill, I think the statement that the combined influence of these officers would be exerted in behalf of the measure, does injustice to a number of gentlemen who would, I feel assured, regard such action as improper. Speaking for myself, I have neither written nor spoken to any member of the general assembly upon the subject, nor do I intend doing so."

FIRED FROM CHURCH.

Church Officers Charged With Assaulting and Bouncing a Brother.

On the night of the eighteenth of July the pastor and deacons of the colored church out at Mechanicsville held a church meeting.

On one of the walls of the little church hangs the motto, "Brethren, Dwell Together in Unity." The brethren preach the doctrine contained in those few words, but they do not always practice what they preach.

At the meeting mentioned above, the business under consideration being an investigation of certain charges which had been made against Brother Albert Furlow. Brother Furlow was on hand to defend himself, whether the battle be one of words or one in which more forcible arguments were used.

In the course of the heated discussion, which began as soon as the pastor had finished his opening prayer, Brother Furlow took occasion to dispute one of the rulings of the pastor who presided.

The indignation of the chair can only be imagined.

The indignation of the other brethren was manifested in a different way. With one accord they jumped at Brother Furlow and the next thing he knew he was picking himself up from the hard ground outside. Brother Furlow was indignant and the result was that six of the deacons—Tobe Pagsley, Rufus King, L. Varner, E. P. Russell, George Brinkley and Morgan London—were bound over to the superior court for assault and battery, yesterday, after a trial before Justice Manning.

An Untimely Death.

Many readers of THE CONSTITUTION will regret to learn that Mr. James Monk, for a long time a traveling salesman with H. A. Boynton, died last Sunday at Powder Springs, where he was on a visit. Mr. Monk was well known and very popular in Atlanta. He was a member of Trinity church, and was highly esteemed as a Christian gentleman.

Man's inhumanity to woman makes countless thousands mourn, would be an applicable rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskillful physicians and quacks. Naturally modest she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regarding some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarrassment can be avoided and a cure effected by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" of your druggist, and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

The East Tennessee Line

Is open north of Atlanta, and trains to Knoxville, New York and the east are making schedule time. No breaks in the line, and no transfers have to be made.

"Allan Quatermain"

Haggard's latest success. Price 28 cents by mail, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. tf

Poe's Bells, $1.00.

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55 Whitehall Street.

Full lines of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelery, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc.,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And every article GUARANTEED strictly as represented.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

What Was Done in the Various Departments Yesterday.

THE CEMETERY BILL IS SIGNED.

Attorney General Anderson's Opinion of It—More Digests Received—Escape of a Convict from Gresston Camp.

There was but little routine news about the various departments yesterday. The governor was in his office during the afternoon, but no business of particular interest was transacted.

The Governor and His Cabinet.

GOVERNOR GORDON went up to Marietta yesterday morning to attend some sort of farmers' reunion and military reunion combined. He spent several hours most pleasantly with his many friends in Marietta, and enjoyed a basket dinner spread by the hospitable people of that city. He returned to the city shortly after one o'clock and was in his office during the entire afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING BILL and resolution received the governor's signature yesterday. A bill for the protection of cemeteries and burial places and for the promotion of medical science; also, the resolution commending the colored Industrial Exposition to be held in Atlanta in 1889. The bill for the protection of cemeteries was submitted to Attorney General Anderson for the purpose of having the question of its constitutionality decided. After mature consideration, the attorney general decided that while there were some features of the bill that were rather questionable, they were not decided enough to prevent the governor from signing it.

B. A. HADAWAY was commissioned yesterday a justice of the peace for the 665th district, G. M., located in Meriwether county, vice W. E. McLendon, resigned. It was also decided to commission an officer in Webster county, but the commission was deferred until today. No other commissions were issued during the day.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL WRIGHT received on yesterday digests from the following counties: DeKalb county returns $3,801,819, an increase of $30,034; Heard county returns $1,061,013, an increase of $3,944; Oconee county returns $1,021,065, an increase of $55,454; Burke county returns $2,885,931, an increase of $111,408; Fannin county returns $520,633, an increase of $10,395; Cherokee county returns $1,950,829, a decrease of $29,227; Whitfield county returns $2,231,414, a decrease of $131,848; Hancock county returns $2,655,303, a decrease of $26,019. The aggregate increase of the eight counties yesterday was only $24,141, which, added to the $3,483,777 previously noted, makes a total increase to date of $3,507,918.

THE PRINCIPAL KEEPER has been notified of the escape of a white convict named Richard Jackson, from the camp at Gresston, below Macon. Jackson was from Miller county and was sent up for life for murder. His physical condition being such as to unfit him for manual labor, he was not required to do much work, only occasionally being called upon to work in the garden. A few days ago he was plowing turnips in the garden of the camp, and when no one was observing him, let down the fence, got on the mule and quietly rode away. Jackson has not been heard from since.

EXECUTIVE VISITORS TO THE governor yesterday were as follows: Hon. William L. Scruggs, Hon. F. G. DuBignon, Colonel W. H. Hidell, Messrs. Leon Neal, R. N. McKinnon, K. W. McKinnon, W. F. Quarterman, L. A. Varnadoe, all of Thomas.

THE TREASURY, AGRICULTURAL department, and secretary of state's office were quiet yesterday. Routine business was only transacted, no items of public interest being obtained at any of those departments.

PERSONAL.

GO TO Sam Walker, 2½ Marietta street, for the finest picture frames in the city. tue thu sat

THE fifth hop takes place at Arlington hotel, Gainesville, Ga., Thursday evening, August 4th. Music by Wurm's orchestra. tue wed th

PROFESSOR CHAS. LANE, of Macon, will conduct the services at Marietta Street mission tonight. Everybody is invited.

MR. P. J. KENNY, of Kenny & Jones, will leave this morning on a business trip to Birmingham.

MR. M. F. MCCALLA, of Conyers, was in the city yesterday.

THE many friends of Mr. Frank West will be rejoiced to know he is recovering from a severe illness of several days.

AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE: Thomas Eglestson, Atlanta, Ga; John W Murphy, Columbus, Ga; M B Frank, Atlanta, Ga; Adam Jamison, Birmingham, Ala; A L Cahndler, Ga; J S Herndon, Bowersville, Ga. G E Herndon, Miss; J E Herndon, Miss; C McBride and wife, Newnan, Ga; W E Caine, Ala; Miss Fannie Burns, Burns, Ga; Miss Georgia Burns, Burnss Ga; H L Thead, Theadville, Miss; Mrs H L Thead, Theadville, Miss; Miss Emma Thead, Theadville, Mississippi; J J Gowzales, Atlanta, Georgia; J L Bass, Rome; Miss M H Thompson, East Point; Will J Dobbs, Austell; H Harbirt, Sumter, S C; Thos Sully and wife, New York; George P Colby, Lake Helen, Fla; J H Hammond, Ed Cox, William A Cook, Atlanta; Marco Phinizy, Athens; John H Gunnels, Harmony Grove; W S Richardson, Dalton; Charles Logan, Atlanta; L P Manderville, S E Grow, J Y Blalock, Carrollton; Adolph Brandt, Atlanta; H C Hill, Ga; F H Cook, Baltimore, Md; R J Atkinson, R D Renau, J White, J S Render, W D Willis, Greenville, Ga; W F Williams, Warm Springs, Ga; J P Stegall, Slyolls, Ga; F H Bagby, Slyolis, Ga; T W Baxter, Ga; W G Webb, Ga; J Alexander, Cin; C M Roberts, Georgia; A F Dunwoody, Birmingham, Ala; S T Grady, Georgia; Mrs Brown, Chattanooga, Tenn; J E Bealock, Georgia; B Upton Fox, Florida; T M McKennar and wife, Orlando, Fla; W E Brown and wife, Fort Valley, Ga; S E Riddle and wife, Fernandina, Fla; J S Pope and wife, Zebulon, Ga; W L Watterson, Jonesboro, Ga; T W Latham, Fairburn, Ga; C Cox and son, Georgia; Mrs. S C Camp; Birmingham, Ala; Mrs Henson, Albany, New York; S. M. Merrill, W A Shuils, U S A; G W Anrong, Newport, Tenn; J J Ferguson, Vicksburg, Miss; L W Walker, Alabama; F D Bush, Georgia; J M Murphy, Jr, Columbus, Ga; E Holland, Georgia; R R Hargis, Bartow county, Ga; Abe Fry, Atlanta, Ga; R E Park, Macon, Ga; Willie H Park, Macon, Ga; R P Butler, Anniston, Ala; Joseph H Jones, Atlanta, Ga; Harvey Y Dunwoody, Brunswick, Ga; J C Harper, Orlando, Fla; B F Moore, Jacksonville, Fla; C W Buck, Columbus, Ga; T W Boyle, Augusta, Ga; James Mott, Orlando, Fla; J J Brokan, Anthony, Fla; Henry Bruner, Macon, Ga; Leon Cohn, Macon, Ga; Miss Wylie, Charleston, S C; R Lippman, Macon, Ga.

AT THE KIMBALL: G D Harris, Columbus, Miss; Miss Mattie Love, Columbus, Miss; T J Locke, Columbus, Miss; Dr D L Foster and wife, Tuscaloosa, Ala; J Collier Foster, Tuscaloosa, Ala; Mrs J A Johnson and two children, Palmetto, Ga; Mrs L A Brown, Sumter, S C; W B Young, Jacksonville, Fla; R M Young, LaGrange, Ga; A W Owens, Jacksonville, Fla; S Mayhoff, N Y; C G Hartsock, Lawrence, Ind; D Sheilf, Chattanooga, Tenn; M S Miller, Chicago, Ill; P H Harralson, Atlanta, Ga; F E Drown, Pawtucket, R I; L B Winstock, New York; Mrs E F Parker, Miss S C Thurston, Abbeville, S C; J C Haskill, Salt Mines, La; J M Neil, John W Akin, Cartersville, Ga; C R DeLeon, New York; A R Stewart, Nashville, Tenn; Joel A Smith, Wilkinson county, Ga; Charles Lewis, New York; E Donaldson, Cincinnati; J S Stewart, Oxford, Ga; A J McBride, City; J E Cox, Griffin, Ga; R Turnbull, Florida; Miss Lelia Davenport, Americus, Ga; R T Armstrong, Birmingham, Ala; J B Holmes, Harper Hamilton, Rome, Ga; A Culberson, children and nurse, James A Davis, Miss S C Kirtland, Macon, Ga; B H Bigham, Alf Truitt and wife, Miss Anna Smith, LaGrange, Ga; H H Cobb, L M Melchason, Georgia; L E Myers, Boston; W J Campbell, city; Geo C Davis, Baltimore; James Allen, Washington; J Lindsay Johnson, Rome; Hooper Coyne, Georgia. O B Hayson, Rome, H J Peterson, Cincinneti; R W Thomasson, Madison; T O Powell, Milledgeville; Claud Estes, Macon; R H Whitner, Sanford, Fla; Robt W Sims, Fla; H G Turner, Quitman. E A Isaacs, Macon; L M Ervine, Macon; L L Varnedoe, L A Varnedoe, R W McKennon, T E Blacksheart, R N McKinnon, Thomasville, Ga; S H Rumph, Marshallville, Ga; J A Everett, S B Burr, Fort Valley, Ga; W W Thompson, D Hays, Smithville, Ga; D B Fredricks, Ga; J A Edwards, J V Fredricks, Smithville; J D Richards, Lee County, Ga; J S Douglass, Marshallville; W H Rice, Marshallville, Ga; G T Jones, Mrs G T Jones, Fort Valley, Ga; Isaac Zelner, New Orleans; Chas B Walker, city; Geo H Persons, N Y; A S King, Baltimore; T C Gorman, Montgomery, Ala; Miss Carrie Dillard, Columbus, Ga; C D Anderson, Jr, Mrs C D Anderson, Jr, Fort Valley, Ga; George W Campbell, St Louis, Mo; A W Kennedy, Macon, Ga; Richard A Johnson, Clinton, Ga; James L Henry, New York; Mrs F Lockett, Macon, Ga; Jno M Stubbs, Dublin, Ga; E H Baslinsky, Troy, Ala; A R Meninger, Anniston, Ala; C L Hutchison, Tennessee; H C Clements, Chicago; E P Valentine, Richmond; C E Bell, Bainbridge, Ga; Edwin G. Weely and wife, Jacksonville, Fla; T W Wood, Columbus, Ga; P S Mynatt, city; C O Niles, Marshallville, Ga; A T Farrar, Okalona, Fla; Thos P Boys, Philadelphia, Pa; James L Fleming, W H Fleming, Augusta, Ga; E P S Denmark, Quitman, Ga; M B Lane, Valdosta, Ga; Jos Ganohl, Augusta, Ga; John D Fred, Macon, Ga; I J Berkman, L B Berkman, Dr Ned M Tunis, Augusta, Ga; A H Manville, Jacksonville, Fla; George P Uhl, J W Bunch, Augusta, Ga; G H Wilson, R T CuBofe, Washington, Ga; O Davidson, Phila; Jno R Barnes, New York; C C Hunt, Savannah, Ga; G F Brodhurst, Augusta, Ga; E H Gains, Virginia; Miss I. A Wallace, Georgia; J T Demit, New York; R D Chaney, Macon, Ga; Mrs Pickert and son, Atlanta; Jno C Hart, Green county, Ga; Chas L Patton, Ga; E J Coming, West Point, Ga; M S Meney, E T V & G railway; J V Fredrick, Marshallville, Ga; W H Snowden, Macon, Ga.

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SUITS FOR MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

PRICES GUARANTEED LOW AS THE LOWEST.

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BARGAINS FOR AUGUST
—IN—
STATIONERY, PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES

The following named goods have been greatly reduced in price to close out and make room for our new fall stock soon to arrive. Read our prices.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

100 best artotype steel engravings in handsome bronze frames at $2.75 each, regular price $4; 75 same style engravings in gilt frames at $2 each, regular price $3.50; 300 best artotype engravings in sheet at 75 cents each, just half price. Handsome Oil Paintings at $1.75, old price $3, and a large stock of other pictures at equally low prices. Now is the time to buy pictures at a nominal price. Elegant 8x10 cabinet gilt frame for photo at 50c; plush and brass cabinet good frame at 20c a piece, regular price 40c.

500 boxes good note paper at 10c per box, with envelopes to match; 200 boxes extra note paper at 25c, worth 40c.

CIRCULAR ENVELOPES.

50,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6, at 75c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6½, at 85c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, extra quality, 90c per M.
50 reams good note paper at 60c per ream.
50 reams extra note paper at 75c per ream.
50 reams super fine note paper at $1 per ream.
Ladies' best visiting cards at 20c per package.
Specialties—Picture frames, easels, artists' canvas and crayon sketches for portraits made to order.

Give us a call and see these goods and we are certain you will be pleased with them.

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON.
28 Whitehall street,
7p un mus Telephone 236.

Neal Loan and Banking Company.

As will be seen by their report in today's issue of THE CONSTITUTION, this house is in a condition to offer extra security to depositors. Aside from its paid up cash capital of $100,000, it has the use of a very large fund for a term of years without interest, thus enabling the company to grant such favors to their depositors as is consistent with prudence and safety. They solicit the accounts of acceptable parties, both in and out of the city, who may be engaged in a legitimate business and non-speculative. Not one dollar of the capital and resources of this bank was made by speculation, and their by-laws positively prohibit its officers to speculate. They have a splendid "fire-proof" vault and Herring's very latest double reserve burglar-proof bankers safe, guarded by Sargent's double time lock. They do a general banking business in all its branches, and after mature deliberation and at the urgent request of a number of friends, they have determined to add a

SAVING DEPARTMENT

to their business, and will receive deposits from $1 up, allowing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, if left ninety days. This will give our fast increasing and hard working citizens a chance to lay up small earnings against a "rainy day." Their charter subjects the individual property of the stockholders, which is over half a million, for the debts of the bank.

Directors—T. B. Neal, E. H. Thornton, John Keely.
Officers—T. B. Neal, President; John Keely, Vice-President; E. H. Thornton, Cashier.
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REGAL PATENT FLOUR

The Highest Grade Patent

FLOUR

Sold in the World!

If your Grocer has sent you a Flour you do not like, try one sack or barrel of

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(Successors to Frierson & Scott,)
KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE THIS DAY BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS for the sale of lots in the new town of "BROWARD CITY, FLORIDA," seven miles south of Jacksonville, on the St. John's river. 300 Lots, 50x100 feet, from $10 to $100, which will rapidly enhance in value, and in a year or two be worth from $100 to $1,000. Broward City is surrounded by beautiful lakes; splendid fishing and boating on river two and one-half miles wide; railroads and steamboats afford constant communication with Jacksonville. The site is a lovely one, having commanding situation and beautiful groves.

This is no wild cat scheme. To our friends we say, come in and see indorsements of bankers and leading business men of Jacksonville. Call at our office ank select your lots while they may be had for a song. The adjacent suburban towns of Jacksonville have all been taken in the corporate limits and now have city taxes to pay. The situation is in every way desirable, and we can, from the indorsements we have of this property from responsible and reputable people, safely recommend it to our patrons as safe and wise investment. For further particulars call on or write to W. M. SCOTT & CO., Kimball House, Atlanta.
we su

RAILROADS.

SUMMER TRIPS.

GO EAST BY THE BEE LINE, THE COOL northern route. Only line with through sleepers from Cincinnati into the city of New York. Passing over the great four track New York Central and along the banks of the Hudson river. Only sleeping car line to Boston and nine hours quickest. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address
J. E. REEVES,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.

BUY THIS REAL ESTATE NOW.

We have a great bargain in a 6 room house on Richard street, near street cars on Pryor. A large elevated lot, nice shades, best water, garden, good neighbors. You will like it. $1,900.

Vacant corner lot on Forsyth street, most centra and desirable property on the market. It is surrounded by splendid public buildings and residences. Strictly gilt edge and will be sold low.

Nice 7 room house, complete in every way, corner Richardson and Crew streets. Large lot, pleasant surroundings, best neighborhood, shades, fruits, flower and vegetable gardens, all necessary outhouses. Improvements substantial and nearly new. $3,000.

We have six nice houses, containing four and seven rooms each, on large lots, near the Tennessee passenger depot, on Hunter and Mangum streets. These places are near in, very desirable and will be sold low and on easy terms.

We offer, for a few days only, a splendid brick residence, 12 rooms, on Capitol Avenue, with suitable out-buildings and large lot. One of the nicest and cheapest homes on this popular thoroughfare. $12,000.

The best and cheapest place on Whitehall for $6,000 on the market. Splendid 8 room house, large lot, centrally located. Must be sold.

Two lots, and one improved place, on Currier, near Peachtree. Bargains in these.

On Simpson street, near Hill monument, a nice 5 room house on good lot. Installment plan. $1,850.

We have for sale, on advantageous terms, some of the most desirable of the Baltimore buildings.

We are offering great inducements in several farms in this and adjacent counties. Some of these are very near the city, and will suit you in size and price. Some of them are truck and dairy farms, and others the best cotton plantations.

We are offering the best, most suitable, greatest variety, most convenient and cheapest manufacturing property, improved and vacant, on the best railroad fronts in and near the city.

We can suit you in a house or vacant lot on any desirable street or suburb you may fancy.

We have a large list of property in surrounding towns and cities.

Also, large tracts of farming and grazing lands in Texas that will double in value in a few years. Call and see us.

WEST & GOLDSMITH.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall & 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO and Snuff, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots Shoes, Leather, Guns Pistols, and Cartridges; also, such Domestic Wines as Blackberry, Elderberry, Port, Sherry, dry and sweet Catawbas, Scuppernong, Angelica, Claret and other wines. Some very rare and old wines for medical purposes.

Also on hand and to arrive in a few days 1,000 POUNDS OF TURNIPSEED, the growth of 1887—such as White and Yellow Ruta Bagas, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellowe Globes, Yellow Aberdeen, Chow Navit, Long French, German Sweet, Cow Horn, Hanover, Norfolk and other varieties, to all of which he invites his old and new friends to come and examine and price. atisfaction guaranteed. PETER LYNCH.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

Four Beautiful Homes on
"PARK PLACE."

A small cash payment and small monthly payments will secure you a home equal to any in the city. House built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Location equal to any in the city. Neighborhood unsurpassed.

For particulars call on DR. C. T. BROCKETT.
Office 75½ Peachtree street; Residence No. 1B altimore Block.

SECOND-HAND

Cotton Machinery for Sale.

3 36-in. Kitson Lappers; 36 36-in. Franklin Foundry Cards; 36 30-in. Whitin Cards; 1 36-in. Hardy four flat top grinder; 1 30-in. Lowell Doubler; 4 Whitin Railway heads; 3 Heads 1st. Drawing 2 to 1, 12 deliveries, 4 Heads 2d Drawing 2 to 1, 16 deliveries; 3 City Machine Company Slubbers; 1 Mason Slubber; 9 fly frames; 53 warp frames; 4 Fales & Jenks; 1 60-spindle Carpenter-reel; 4 spoolers; 4 Hopedale Warpers; 5728 Mule spindles; 75 15-in. Drawing cans; 400 9-in. Drawing cans; also lot of warp quills, bobbins, spools, warper beams, etc.

All of the above machinery is now in Woonsocket Company's Mills, recently purchased by us and must be sold immediately, as the rooms now occupied by it are wanted for other purposes.

Full particulars and description of machinery sent on application to WOONSOCKETT ELECTRIC MACHINE AND POWER CO., Woonsocket, R. I. 2w

Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company--Notice to Policy Holders and Creditors.

A. P. BUSH, ASSIGNEE, (4458 VS. THE MOBILE and Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, et als.) In the above entitled cause, it is ordered by the honorable chancery court, lately holden at Mobile, Alabama, that all creditors of said insurance company, who have not heretofore filed them, shall file their claims, or a statement thereof, with the register of said court at Mobile, on or before August 15th, 1887, or they will be forever debarred from participating in the trust fund in the hands of the assignee. JOSEPH HODGSON,
june30-3t Register in Chancery.

Cotton Machinery FOR SALE.

THE MACHINEY OF A SIX THOUSAND spindle spinning mill, consisting of Openers, Cards, Railway Heads and Troughs, Drawing Frames, Slubbing, Intermediate Roving Spinning and Twisting Frames, all in first-class condition. For particulars apply to
PAWTUCKET THREAD CO.,
Providence, R. I.
Or C. R. MAKEPEACE,
Mill Engineer, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE,

AT GRIFFIN, GA.

ON SOUTH HILL STREET,

A NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements; 4-acre lot, graded, and lawn in grass; gas, cold and hot water in every room; fountain in front of house; fine barn and servant houses; new wind mill; good water; house well furnished, and will be sold with or without furniture, and will be sold at a bargain. Write or call on J. H. KEITH, Griffin, Ga.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

EVERYTHING FOR BOYS WEAR

Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

We will sell our entire stock of SUMMER CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR regardless of Cost for THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Men, Women and Children should take advantage of this opportunity.

Our buyer is now in New York and we must sell this stock to make room for the immense stock he is having made.

'A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICENT.'

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 WHITEHALL ST.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S SPECIAL COLUMN.

Real Estate.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Send us a postal if you wish to sell your farms or lands, and we will furnish you with blanks for description. We make no charge unless sale or exchange is effected during our agency, in which case we get a commission of 5 per cent on the amount of the sale. Great crowds of buyers from the north and west will attend the Piedmont fair, and many will come determined to spend no more winters in those very severe climates, and seeking homes here. Hence it is that we are systematically preparing to meet the demand for southern farms and lands which promises to be unprecedented this fall and winter. Place your property on our lists if you wish it sold or exchanged. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

$25,000 for a marble quarry in Pickens county, Ga., 175 acres, with water and sand privileges, tested deposit 60 feet deep, located on Talking Rock creek, two miles from village called "Talking Rock," eight miles from Jasper, ten miles from Ellijay, seventy-five miles from Atlanta. Marietta and North Georgia railroad runs through the land, and the marble is at the very track. The Masonic fraternity of Georgia dedicated a block of marble from this quarry to the Washington monument at Washington, D. C., and monuments from this quarry erected in Rose Hill cemetery at Macon thirty years ago, still retain their polish showing the character of the marble to be the best, and the quantity is inexhaustible. Form your company or syndicate and buy this bonanza. Terms liberal.

$7,000 for one of the most beautiful suburban homes near the city, 18 acres with fine groves and lawn, splendid fruit in great variety, very choice and large vineyard, rich garden, asparagus beds, fine meadow for grazing, with spring branch running through it, select flowers and shrubbery, most complete 10-room dwelling, bath rooms, conservatory, excellent 2-room servants' house; also tenant house, large frame barn, stables; in fact, the most complete and best arranged place in all respects about Atlanta, and the price extremely low. Must be sold. Call at our office and we will take pleasure in showing you the property.

100-acre farm 1¼ miles from the city limits, 2¾ miles from the Kimball house; 65 acres in woods, 35 in cultivation; corn, oats, rye, potatoes, milo maize, 6 acres very fine peach and apple orchard, half acre in pears, 2 acres finest varieties of grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries; neat five-room cottage, kitchen and servants' room; elevation of property 1,100 feet above sea, with charming view of the city and new capitol from front veranda. Fronts main street and road into Atlanta, and extends within a quarter of a mile of Central railroad, near the United States post. Excellent frame barn 28x44 feet; stable and all needed buildings; fine wells and several fine springs on the place. A rare investment. Will sub-divide into small farms.

$6,000 for 53 acres on the Georgia railroad with beautiful front and view of trains, lovely shade; 20 acres meadow of Bermuda grass, with stream through it; neat, new 5 r cottage, etc. Most liberal payments for this choice place.

$8,000 for four lots, each 25x100 feet to alley on Marietta street, three blocks from the capitol and postoffice. Terms very easy. Will sell separately.

$1,500 for choice Hood street lot near Whitehall.

$900 for 2 lots on Traynham, between Peters and Chapel.

$2,000 for 6 lots corner Pulliam and Glenn.

$4,500 for 2 Washington street lots, each 50x190 feet near Crumley, on car line.

$4,500 for 5 Pulliam and Fulton street lots, one block from Washington street.

$100 each for 6 lots near Grant park, on Garden street.

$2,000 for 2 Capitol avenue and Crew street lots, high and choice, each 50x200 feet. Bargain.

$600 for Ira street lot, 50x100 feet, between Crumley and Glenn streets, very near the school.

$750 for 50x100 feet, corner Boulevard and Gartrell street.

$1,000 each for 2 Jackson street lots, 50x200 feet each to alley, near Forest avenue.

Capitol Avenue—$25,000 for 130 beautiful, high, shaded lots, all in a body, with every attraction for home sites, and many causes constantly enhancing their value—a great investment for a syndicate of several persons to buy and hold until next spring and sell at auction for double the cost, which would be only $500 a lot.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

G. W. ADAIR, : : Rents! Rents!

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT HOUSES FOR the next year should come in now and close up leases.

Nearly all leases on stores expire 1st September, and tenants desiring to makes changes are invited to examine my lists.

I have several central stores for rent.

I have the handsomest office in the city in Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s building.

I have a few nice offices on Peachtree and Marietta and Broad streets.

I have residences in nearly every portion of the city.

I have a first-class tenant for storehouse on Whitehall, between Alabama and Hunter.

I have a good demand for nice 6 to 8 room gas and water houses, near in.

If you want to talk about rents come in and see me, and I think I can suit you.

Landlords having houses vacant, bring 'em in and let me find you a tenant.

78 5pg G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
31 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

lop1c8p

CROCKERY, ETC.

---Best Goods Made.---

McBRIDE & CO.,

29 Peachtree Street.

FRUIT JARS, FLY FANS,
DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS,
CREAM FREEZERS,

Gate City Stone Filters,

HAVILAND'S CHINA.
Fine Cut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods.
MODERATE PRICES.

—M'BRIDE'S.—

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

For Georgia: Local rains; variable winds, generally southerly; stationary temperature.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 3—9 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Augusta							
Savannah							
Jacksonville							
Montgomery			—				
New Orleans			—				
Galveston							
Palestine							
Fort Smith							
Shreveport							
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	29.98	75	72	S	2	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.97	89	74	SW	6	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.04	75	71	SW	5	.86	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer.......... 89
Minimum thermometer.......... 73
Total rainfall.......... .86

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Max. Temp.	Min. temp.	Rainfall
Atlanta, Ga	89	73	1.81
Anderson, S. C	93	74	T
Cartersville, Ga	95	75	.25
Columbus, Ga	90	74	.03
Chattanooga, Tenn	93	74	T
Gainesville, Ga	88	68	.10
Greenville, S. C	90	72	....
Griffin, Ga	90	72	.34
Macon, Ga	90	72	.43
Newnan, Ga	96	72	....
Spartanburg, S. C	...	...	....
Toccoa, Ga	90	59	.18
West Point, Ga	91	73	....

W. EASBY SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.
*T. Trace of rainfall.
†Undecipherable.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge No. 216, F. and A. M., will be held tonight at 8 o'clock for work in the F. C. degree. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited. By order of
OTTO SPAHR, Secretary. J. Z. LAWSHE, W. M.

West End Sunday-School.

West End Baptist Sunday-school meets in Dunn's chapel every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.
DR. WM. CRENSHAW, Superintendent.

Acme Whiskies!

JOS. THOMPSON,

GRIFFIN, GA.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF celebrated Rye Whiskies.

Also in stock a full line of Hand-made Bourbons and Cherokee County Corn Whisky. Imported Brandies, Wines, Gins, Rums, Champagnes, etc.

Schlitz and Moreline Beers in Casks of 10 dozen and cases of 3 dozen each.

Orders sent by 6:30 train in the morning filled by the 1 p. m. train same day. Orders send by evening train filled next morning.

Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders or write direct and inclose postal note, bank check or currency by express prepaid. 8p dtf

Professional Cookery Books

By JESSUP WHITEHEAD.

Chef-de-Cuisine Sweetwater Park Hotel, Salt Springs, Ga.

No. 1.—THE AMERICAN PASTRY COOK. Standard authority in all American Hotels. Fourth Edition. Price $2.00.

No. 2.—THE HOTEL MEAT COOK. The greatest Fish and Oyster Cooking and Bill of Fare book. Third Edition. Price $2.00.

No. 3.—WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY COOK BOOK. Adapted for the Cooks of First-class Families. Price $1.50.

No. 4.—COOKING FOR PROFIT. The great Boarding House Book. Price $3.00.

Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING AND SERVING EGGS. By M. Alfred Suzanne, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition. Price $1.00.

The above Books are for sale by

LESTER & KUHRT,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,

Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
june24 3m 8p

G. W. ADAIR,........................ Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY: BY VIRTUE OF authority granted in the will of E. W. Holland, deceased, will be sold before the courthouse, in Fulton county, at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in September next within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: All that parcel of land in the Fourth District and Third Section of Bartow county, one-half the land and one-fourth of all mineral interests in an undivided lot, number 532, containing forty acres, more or less. Terms cash. KATE B. HOLLAND.
Trustee for Children.
9, 16, 23 and 30.

LEGAL SALE!

AT THE COURTHOUSE, ON THE FIRST TUESday in September, during the legal hours of sale, will be sold lots Nos. 8, 11 and 12 of the subdivision of the Capital City Land and Improvement company. Lots Nos. 11 and 12 are situated on the south side of Georgia avenue, between Crew street and Capitol avenue, and lot No. 8 on the southwest corner of Crew street and Georgia avenue. These lots are beautifully situated, well graded and have curbing and brick sidewalks. Terms—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and three years with 8 per cent interest, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. The company will receive its stock in payment for said lots at 20 per cent premium. Sold for account of J. B. Thompson, Coalburg, Ala.
W. M. SCOTT & CO.
Henry L. Wilson, Auctioneer,
dly9 16 23 30

The Line to Brunswick and Jacksonville Via the East Tennessee, will be open Friday morning, and it is expected that trains to Macon and beyond, and over the entire line, will make regular schedules.

FOSTER STREET

Demands the Attention of Council in Called Session.

THE WIDENING TO COST $41,000.

Owing to the Fact that No Quorum Was Present, the Council Did Not Take Action—Speech of Judge Palmer.

The general council convened in special session yesterday afternoon, the call for the meeting having been issued by Mayor Cooper Tuesday afternoon.

The Foster street extension was the subject considered.

The body was called to order at 5 o'clock by Mayor Cooper, and to the roll call Messrs. Gramling, Hemphill and Dorsey, aldermen; Messrs. Tanner, Allen, Greene, Nelson, Rice and Roy were present. In addition to the members a large number of gentlemen interested in the extension of the street were in attendance. Of the audience some were in favor of the extension and some were not. As the gavel dropped, Mayor Cooper arose, saying:

"This meeting has been called to reopen the Foster street extension matter. The petitioners in the matter were not present at the last meeting, and did not think the question would come up. For that reason this meeting has been called. I see several gentlemen here who are interested in the matter, and I presume they will be heard from."

THE RULES SUSPENDED.

"I move, may it please your honor," said Mr. Gramling, "that the rules be suspended, and that all parties who desire to be heard from come forward."

Hon. H E. W. Palmer, representing the petitioners, advanced with a large bundle of papers in his hand. Arranging the papers upon a desk in front of him, Mr. Palmer was in the act of beginning, when Mr. Tanner arose.

"I regret to interrupt you, Judge Palmer," said Mr. Tanner, "but I have here a paper touching this subject, and this may be the proper time to present it."

"Do you desire the paper read?" asked Mayor Cooper as it was handed to the clerk.

"Really, I can't say," answered Mr. Tanner. "It came to me from Mr. Beutell, chairman of the street committee, and I thought this might be the proper time to hand it in."

The paper was read by the clerk. It was signed by Viny Tanner, who had given her consent for the extension and widening of the street. She asked to be released from the waiver for damages she had given, and wanted the waiver to which she had attached her signature returned.

JUDGE PALMER TALKS.

"These papers," said Mr. Palmer, opening the bundle, "all touch the Foster street matter. The original proposition was to extend the street to the city limits, to open it from Collins to Ivy and given it a uniform width of sixty feet. The portion from Collins, or Courtland, as it is now called, to Ivy street, embraces some of the most valuable property in the city, and the opening of the street will enhance the value. In fact, when the street is ready for use the increase in the value of the property will be greater than the amount of money expended in the ward. When the proposition to open the street first came before the body it was referred to the finance and street committees. Those committees investigated the matter carefully and recommended that the petition be granted provided a bridge acceptable to the city engineer be built across the Richmond and Danville railroad by the road; that a right of way be granted from there to the city limits and that

THE PROPERTY OWNERS SUBSCRIBE FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

to build approaches to the bridge. The council adopted the report in August, 1886. Since then the bridge has been built, the right of way has been secured and the fifteen hundred dollars have been paid into the city treasury and expended."

"By whom?" asked Mr. Rice, interrupting the speaker.

"It has been paid to the contractor. In fact, something over $2,100 have been paid to the contractor," said the city clerk.

"And is the work all done?" asked Mr. Tanner.

"There is yet a portion of it in course of construction," said Mr. Joel Hurt, one of the property owners present.

"I dislike to interrupt the proceedings," said Mayor Cooper, "but if the questions to arise here require separate action of the council and aldermanic board, we can go no further, as we havn't a quorum."

"I don't think it will," said Mr. Palmer. "Now the total cost of widening the street from the bridge to Ivy street will be about $41,000, of which

$28,700, ABOUT, GOES INTO THE BLOCK

between Ivy and Courtland. The bulk of the cost, you see, is in that block. Now we want you to adopt the assessment made, for if you decline the city will lose from $10,000 to $15,000 in grants already made."

"Our acceptance of the assessment," said Mr. Gramling, "won't be binding unless this council pays the money."

"Oh, yes it will," said Mr. Palmer. "Both sides will decline to appeal, and that will end the matter."

"Nothing this council can do in that way will bind the next council," said Mr. Gramling. "If we accept the assessment we must pay the money. We can't bind the next council to do it. This body and the next are separate."

"Yes, but the corporation is the same," said Judge Palmer. "Now, the petitioners here are not one, two or three persons, but a very large number of persons, who pay more taxes yearly than the cost of the entire work. This is not a scheme in the sense of an enterprise. It is not done for the purpose of improving property of individuals, but to benefit the entire city. The

PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF THE CITY

who are on this petition have paid into the city treasury over $7,000 in taxes. They are men who are active in building up the city and are not a set of schemers. Of those who are there the Inmans, the Harrisons, Thomson and others are abreast of those who do most for Atlanta."

"Judge Palmer, how many of those whom you have named live on that street?" asked Mr. Dorsey.

"I think none," answered the judge.

"And how many live on the street, judge, who are opposed to the work?" asked Mr. Lynch, one of the gentlemen who oppose extension.

"I am not prepared to say," answered Judge Palmer. "I do know that the bridge has been built, and when it has been opened the dangerous railroad crossing on Decatur street can be done away with. There will be no more serious accidents there, and people will be able to get out of the city without being frightened to death. The people have

COMPLIED WITH THEIR PART OF THE CONTRACT.

They have built the bridge, secured the right of way as demanded, and paid the $1,500 required. It now remains for the city to accept these assessments and do the work."

"That bridge was built and the money given," said Mr. Gramling, "so that a safe transit over the Richmond and Danville road could be secured, and not to secure an opening of Foster street. We agreed to the work as best we could. People can reach that bridge by going by the Boulevard."

"That is true," answered Judge Palmer, "but if you decide to accept the assessment you throw away what has been released. Property becomes more valuable every year, and it will cost more next year to open the street than this year. The people who want this street opened pay as much money in taxes as any body of men who ever petitioned for anything. We would have been here Monday, but did not know that the matter would be considered. I think if a conference of some kind could be secured this matter could be arranged."

"It all looks fair enough to me," said Mr. Dorsey, "but

IT IS A NEW MATTER WITH ME.

There appears to be some justice in your claims, but I will never vote to pay $40,000 as assessed for the work."

"Then let's get together and arrange this," said Judge Palmer.

"What does the $40,000 pay for?" asked Mr. Tanner.

"The houses moved, land taken, etc.," said Judge Dorsey.

"No street work or damage suits are in that $40,000," said Mr. Gramling, who is conversant with the proposition.

"We don't want to keep you gentlemen here," said Mr. Hurt. "We wanted to give you a guarantee last year that it would not cost you more than so much but you declined to take it. Now if you will reconsider your action of last meeting we will give you an assurance that it won't cost you over $25,000. To avoid delay we will renew our proposition of last year and promise to save the city everything over $15,000."

"That includes damage suits?" asked Mr. Dorsey.

"Yes. We will save the city harmless," answered Mr. Hurt. "You can fix the bond at any amount you want and we will make it good and satisfactory."

The proposision created a favorable impression but the council was unable to act as a quorum of the two branches were not present and a motion to adjourn prevailed.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating these organs.

THE NINTH'S REUNION.

Only a Score of the Veterans Attend the Gathering.

The reunion of the Ninth Georgia Battalion of Artillery occurred yesterday at Grant park. The attendance was exceedingly slim, not more than twenty-three of the members being present.

Colonel Tyler M. Peeples, the president, and the other officers of the organization were present.

About 10 o'clock the veterans and members of their families and a few invited guests took street cars for the park. There was no formal programme for the occasion, so there was nothing strained or formal about the reunion. There were no set speeches delivered, but several interesting talks were made by the old veterans.

The old officers were re-elected and it was resolved that next year the reunion shall be a grand affair.

About noon an excellent dinner was served, which was eaten with a relish.

Between four and five o'clock, the soldiers and their families returned to the city, having spent a quiet and pleasant day.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
In Nervous Debility.

Dr. W. J. BURT, Austin, Texas, says: "I used it in a case of nervous debility, and very great improvement followed."

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

Poe's Bells.

Latest musical success. Price $1.00. At John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Trains to the East,

Knoxville and New York are running through on time, without break or transfer. Leave Atlanta 6 p. m. daily.

Spend the Nights in Marietta.

Business men desiring to spend the nights out of Atlanta with their families will find Marietta the most convenient of all points. The Western and Atlantic railroad runs six passenger trains per day each way between Atlanta and Marietta, as follows:

Leave Atlanta 7:50 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 3:45 p. m., 4:40 p. m. and 5:50 p. m. All of these trains reach Marietta within one hour's time.

Returning trains leave Marietta as follows: 1:31 a. m., 5.40 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 10:14 a. m., 12:53 p. m. and 5:44 p. m., all reaching Atlanta within an hour's time.

Straight fare each way 60 cents; round trip tickets, good only on day of issuance, $1.00; twelve trip tickets, good to use within thirty days, $4.80; fifty-four tickets, good to use within thirty days $10.00.

The cool nights in Marietta and the beautiful scenery surrounding it, as well as the good hotel and boarding house accommodations are great attractions. Telephone connection with Atlanta. 2

"She" is Far Surpassed.

By "Allan Quatermain," Haggards' latest. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

A Nice Party for Boston

Leave by the East Tennessee in through sleeper to New York today at 6 p. m.

August the 6th is your chance to go to Cumberland Island. Ten day tickets only $7.

The Sunny South Female College.

This new and prosperous institution will begin it fall term the first Monday in September. The success attained by this school, in so short a time, is beyond the expectation of its founders. Professor Seals is one of the finest educators in the south, and this fact is asserted, too, by many of the most prominent citizens of Georgia. He has in his faculty, fifteen teachers, and they are all specialists in their several branches, and it is questioned if there is a school in the south that is better officered and under better discipline. We commend it to the public, knowing as we do, its superiority in many points.

Lovers of Sensational

Novels should read "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Don't forget the Rifles' excursion to the seashore. Everything is now ready and the occasion promises to be the grandest affair of the season. Remember the date, August 6th.

The Atlanta Rifles' excursion to Cumberland Island leaves August the 6th inst. Everybody be ready—a grand time for all.

Dissolution and Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF J. J. POWELL & BRO. IS DISsolved. We have associated ourselves with J. C and F. A. Powell under the firm name of J. J Powell Bro. & Co. Thanking our many friends for favors shown ask a continuance of same to new firm. All persons indebted to the old will please come forward and make settlements.
J. J. POWELL BRO. & CO.
August 1st, 1887. mid 1g n r m

FOR RENT.

Large double store now occupied by Morrison & Co., Republic block, opposite Kimball House, is for rent. Apply to Mrs. Lochrane, 342 Peachtree street, or 52 and 53 Gate City Bank Building.
ELGIN LOCHRANE.
tf

The Wonderful Electric Well.

The Hillman House, Hillman, Ga., now open. All trains on the Georgia railroad connect at Barnett for Hillman. 1m

Lovell's Library Complete.

Over 8,000 numbers to select from. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Only $7 to Cumberland and return August the 6th.

The Most Sensational

Novel of the age, "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents: 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Tallulah Falls.

Piedmont Air-Line train No. 51, leaving Atlanta at 6 p. m., city time, will on every Saturday and Wednesday nights, (until further notice connect with North Eastern railroad at Coronelia for Tallulah Falls arriving there at 10 'clock. Round trip ticket good until Monday; $3. Professor H. W. Card's orchestra and brass band engaged for the season at the Cliff house, opposite depot.
thu sat sun

CHIPMAN PILLS.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA AND DYSPEPSIA.

Mild in their action, purifying the blood, increasing the appetite, making you feel new. Sold by C. D. Jones, 26 Whitehall street.

HANSOM CABS! HANSOM CABS!

Try them. They are the easiest riding vehicle put on wheels, and "so English, you know."

The Gurneys, another novelty that has taken popular favor.

If you desire to take a ride in a first-class outfit telephone or dispatch a messenger to the Ballard Transfer Co. office, Union Depot. Telephone 205.
8p

A PENNANT WINNER

Will Represent Atlanta in Next Year's Southern League.

PROBABLE MAKE UP OF THE LEAGUE

Purcell, Cahill, Sneed and Other Favorites in Atlanta's Aggregation—Mr. Steve Ryan in the North—Negotiations Pending.

"Do you remember Al. Bauer, Atlanta's great south-paw twirler in '85-7," asked Mr. Walter Brown, once secretary of the Southern league "Well here is a letter from Bauer. He is now umpiring in the Ohio state league, and makes a good umpire, I tell you."

"What does he write about?" asked a CONSTITUTION reporter.

"About the Southern league next season. He thinks he would like to come down and call balls and strikes on the boys in the south one season. He says his arm is yet in a bad fix."

"Will there be a league next season?"

"You can bet there will, and Atlanta will be in with a winning team. We have already begun looking around for players, and will have a better club than ever."

"What towns will be in it?"

"Well, Atlanta first of course, then Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, New Orleans, Charleston, Columbus and Augusta will be in. There is some talk of Richmond. The people up there have written to us about it."

"But won't Columbus and Augusta drop out again?"

"No, I think not. They may get weak, but then it will pay the other clubs to help them along."

"Who is manipulating the matter?"

"Well, I am not at liberty to say. Letters have passed between gentlemen in all the cities and each one is sanguine. They all say these cities will support good teams, and we are now arranging a meeting which will take place probably in Nashville about the first of September. In that league there is plenty of money. Atlanta is a good paying ball town when the fight is warm. Memphis will support a good team. Nashville does the same. New Orleans of course pays. Birmingham didn't pay before. but she will this time. Here are six cities in which money can be made—made—you understand not expense paying towns, but money-making towns. Now, these six towns can easily give something to keeps up the two weak clubs—Augusta and Columbus. However, I believe both towns will pay. They always had good teams and drew well. Why, look at Columbus the year she went out. She had a pennant-winning team. Flynn and Moolic, who went to Chicago, were there. So was that great fielder Ryan, who is now Anson's besthitter and base-runner. Then there were a-dollar-for-a-hit Cline and old Denny Lyons. That town always could get good players, while Augusta has turned out the only Kilroy."

"Will Atlanta present a good team?"

"The best she ever had. The best money can get. They will be pennant winners. In fact, we have almost selected our men."

"Who are they?"

"Well, we have letters from two or three who say they will come. Steve Ryan is now in the north and has seen others, and every man will come provided we can secure releases."

"Name some of them."

"Well, Dick Mappes will come; so will Gunson. We can get Shaffer and Wells, and have had a letter from Incell the great California phenom, in which he gives us encouragement. Stricker, the greatest second baseman in the world, says he will come; so does Lynch. We can get Cahill and Sneed and Cline. Mr. Ryan will see Purcell, who has said he will come."

"That makes a good team."

"Yes, pennant winners, sure. Now make up your slate this way: Mappes and Gunson catchers; Shaffer, Wells and Incell in the box; Lynch on first, Stricker on second, Hogan on third, Cline at short, Purcell, Cahill and Sneed in the field. Every man is a ball player. They can hit anybody—even Clarkson, Ramsey or Kilroy. They can run bases like deer and field like anybody."

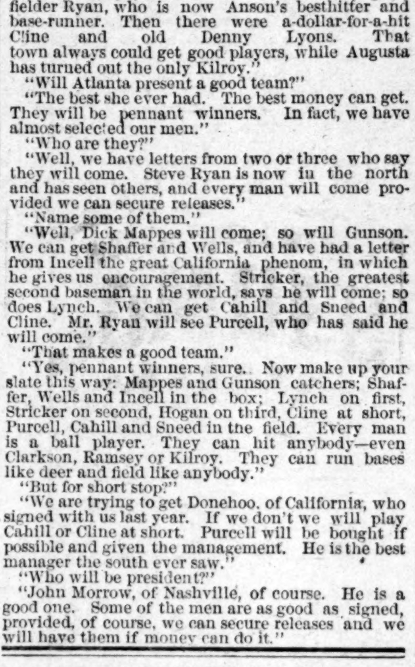
"But for short stop?"

"We are trying to get Donehoo, of California, who signed with us last year. If we don't we will play Cahill or Cline at short. Purcell will be bought if possible and given the management. He is the best manager the south ever saw."

"Who will be president?"

"John Morrow, of Nashville, of course. He is a good one. Some of the men are as good as signed, provided, of course, we can secure releases and we will have them if money can do it."

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol nrm d&w

DISSOLUTION.

Atlanta, Ga., August 1st, 1887.

THE FIRM OF HANYE BROS. HAS THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent, W. E. Hanye retiring. Both members of the old firm are authorized to collect outstanding debts.
W. E. HANYE,
R. M. HANYE.

Parnership Notice.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE FORMED A partnership to succeed the firm of Hanye Bros., at 85 and 87 Decatur street, under the firm name of Hanye & Dunlap. R. M. HANYE,
JAS. T. DUNLAP.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF HANYE Bros., I desire to thank our friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on the old firm, and ask a continuance of the same for the new firm.
thur sun thur W. E. HANYE.

THE ROYAL INS'ANCE CO.

AND THE

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INS. CO.

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE PRIVILEGE of writing policies of insurance 10 per cent less than existing rates on business houses and contents of same, within the fire limits of Atlanta, Ga. Minimum rate 90 cents.
HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, Agent,
Office No. 12 East Alabama Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

—:o:—

FOR THE BEST SALT SPRING WATER IN Douglas county, you get it from the

AUSTELL LITHIA SALT SPRING,

at Austell, Ga., or W. E. Venable, Atlanta, Ga. Address J. B. THOMPSON,
aug 4 1w Austell, Ga.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE present legislature for the passage of a bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act establishing a new charter for the city of Atlanta, approved February 28th, 1874, and the several acts amendatory thereof, so as to provide that hereafter the sale of ardent or other fermented drinks shall be lawful in said city; the sale of the same shall be confined to the central business portion of said city, as described in this act, and fixing the price or sum for which each license to retail shall issue, and for other purposes."

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF FRIERSON & SCOTT, REAL ESTate Agents, at Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., was dissolved by mutual consent July 1, 1887. Until further notice T. A. Frierson will attend to settlement at Chattanooga, and W. M. Scott at Atlanta. T. A. FRIERSON.
August 2, 1887. W. M. SCOTT.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING.

SEE OUR IMMENSE DISPLAY OF

MID-SUMMER GOODS!

We Cannot Fail to Please You.

ALL SIZES! ALL KINDS!

—WE BEGIN THIS WEEK—

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE!

Immense Reductions in All Departments. Special Drives in

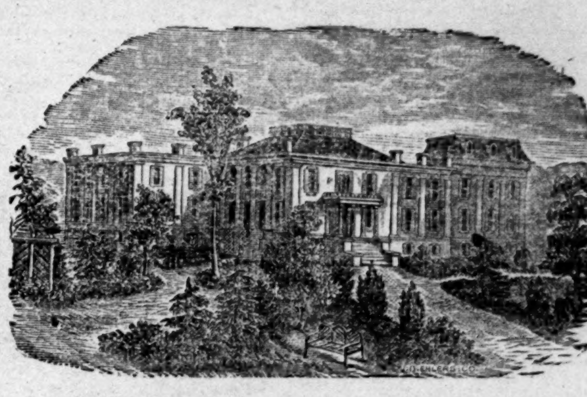
Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits!

HIRSCH BROS.,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wesleyan Female Institute

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.



Opens September 21st, 1887. One of the FIRST SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE UNION. All Departments thorough. Buildings elegant. Steam heat. Gas light. Situation beautiful. Climate splendid. Pupils from nineteen States. All important advantages in one greatly reduced charge. Board, Washing, Lights, English, Latin, French, German, Music, for Scholastic year, from September to June, $260. For Catalogue, write to REV. WM. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Virginia.
th sa tu wky

TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.

WARRANTY VS. OPINION.

Copy of the Contract of Warranty of the Land Title Warranty and safe Deposit Company of Atlanta.

28 PEACHTREE STREET AND ROOMS 1 AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING.

In consideration of SIXTY DOLLARS to it paid by John Smith, the Land Title Warranty and Safe Deposit Company of Atlanta has caused the title to the following described real estate to be examined, and such title being approved, said comyany hereby WARRANTS said title to said John Smith and all persons claiming the estate and property hereinafter mentioned under him by descent, by will, or under the intestate laws, and all other persons to whom this certificate of warranty may be transferred with the assent of this company indorsed hereon, against all loss or damage not exceeding FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS which the said John Smith shall sustain by reason of defects of the title of himself to the estate, mortgage or interest described in schedule "A" hereto annexed, or because of Liens or encumbrances charging the same at the date hereof; excepting, however, the defects, objections, liens or encumbrances enumerated in schedule "B," or by the conditions hereto annexed and hereby incorporated in this contract, the loss and the amount to be ascertained in the manner provided in the annexed conditions, and not otherwise. In witness whereof, etc.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN HAVE THEIR TITLES WARRANTED.

LIME, CEMENTS, ETC.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

A BEAUTIFUL set of Solitaire **DIAMOND** Ear Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from us this season. We will give you a ticket entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of **DIAMOND EARRINGS.** When you give your order a dupliicate of it and a number of same will be dropped into a box at our office, and on the first of next April, at 10 o'clock a. m., a little boy will unseal and open the box and take therefrom one of the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds and the lucky holder can receive the Earrings immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but a method we have adopted to advertise our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the Diamonds on exhibition in a few days.

No. 8 Loyd st. SCIPLE SONS.

SCIPLE SONS,

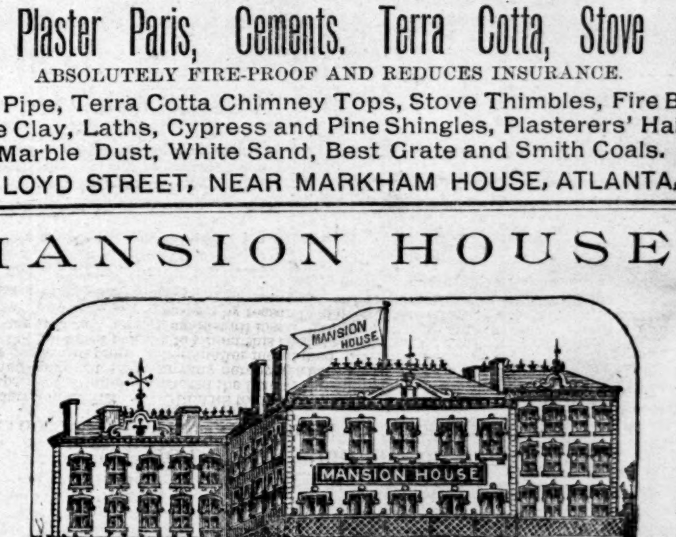
Lime, Plaster Paris, Cements. Terra Cotta, Stove Flue,

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.

Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Laths, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust, White Sand, Best Grate and Smith Coals.

NO. 8 LOYD STREET, NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

MANSION HOUSE!



Handsomely Refitted. Furnished Second to No Hotel in the South.

Electric Light, Electric Bells, Guest Call and Fire Alarm in Every Room!

Equipped With All Modern Conveniences.

RATES $2.00 AND $2.50 PER DAY.

A. A. GATES, Propr., Greenville, S. C

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 3, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	6:50 pm	2:00 pm	8:30 am	6:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	†12:01p
Arrive Hapeville							†12:30p
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:28 pm	3:32 pm	10:08 am	7:55 pm	* 4:49 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:52 am	9:02 pm	4:06 pm	10:43 am	8:45 pm	* 5:25 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:40 pm	5:40 pm	12:25 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:45 pm	9:30 pm	7:55 pm				
Arrive Eufaula	3:50 pm	4:33 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:09 pm	7:25 am					
Arrive Albany	2:45 pm	10:00 pm	1:20 am				
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:00 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Columbus and Union Springs	11:00 am						
Arrive at Goodwater, Ala	7:55 pm	12:34 pm					
Arrive at Troy, Ala	7:00 pm						
Arrive at Greenville	11:03 am	6:25 pm					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula	7:40 am	7:25 pm					
Leave Eufaula	10:49 am	10:15 pm					
Leave Albany	11:55 am	5:05 am	1:30 am				
Leave Columbus	12:45 pm	11:00 pm	5:45 am				
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	8:50 am	5:45 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:47 am	7:20 pm	4:30 am	* 7:00 am	
Leave Griffin	4:01 pm	5:41 am	11:23 am	7:55 pm	5:10 am	* 7:43 am	
Leave Hapeville							† 1:00 p
Leave Montgomery via Union Springs and Columbus	3:45 pm						
Leave Goodwater, Ala	2:10 pm	6:45 am					
Leave Troy, Ala	7:40 am						
Leave Greenville	7:00 am	4:08 am					
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:05 pm	9:40 pm	7:45 am	* 9:50 am	†1:40 p

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berths on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. R. R., Savannah Ga.
R. SCHMIDT, Agt. Central Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.
ALBERT HOWELL, U. T. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE
VOL. XIX.

TEXAS IS WET,

And the Returns Indicate a Rousing Wet Majority.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS ADMIT DEFEAT.

The Majority Against the Amendment Forty or Fifty Thousand and Possibly Eighty-five Thousand.

GALVESTON, Tex., August 4.—[Special.]—The battle has been fought, and the prohibitionists have been routed, horse and foot!

The prohibitionists admit their defeat by a majority of 15,000.

The returns from the country around Austin indicate an anti-prohibition majority of 40,000.

Fort Worth advices make possible an anti-prohibition majority of 50,000.

The returns which center in Houston show that prohibition has been snowed under, and that the majority against the amendment will run up to 85,000.

The contest in this city was animated but quiet. The antis held the city by three to one. "We do not expect to carry Galveston, anyway," said a veteran prohibitionist. Then a special from Austin was bulletined, which read:

The vote in this city gives the antis 658 majority. The news from different parts of the state indicate that the state has gone for prohibition.

Reassured by this cheery news, the prohis got out their bands, and began a regular jubilee. As further dispatches were received, however, it became evident that the rejoicings were premature, and soon the lights in the headquarters were extinguished, and the anti-liquor men wended their way home, satisfied to trust the result to the morning papers. As a piece of information to sleep over, they were informed that the vote in the city of Galveston stood: For prohibition, 1,155; against prohibition, 3,729.

All the large cities in the state gave anti-prohibition majorities except Fort Worth, which went dry by a majority of 198. Southern Texas rolled up heavy anti-prohibition majorities.

"The truth is," said an active campaigner, "we have the preachers to thank for losing the state. They imagined themselves called upon to leave the pulpit for the hustings, or worse still, to convert the pulpit into a political rostrum, and therefrom, not only berate individuals, but whole peoples by nationality. Thus votes friendly to us were driven off, and persons who objected to the preacher in politics voted anti simply to emphasize that protest."

The last dispatch from Houston says:

The present returns carefully estimated indicate that the prohibition question will be defeated by a majority of 85,000. D. J. R.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION MAJORITY INCREASES.

DALLAS, Texas, August 5.—[Special.]—Returns received by the News up to 1 a. m., from 72 counties show a uniform vote of 4 to 1 in favor of the anti-prohibitionists.

It looks at this hour as if the antis would have a majority of 125,000 in the state.

The prohibitionists are thoroughly hacked, and refuse to talk.

4 a. m.—The following cities have gone anti: Jefferson, Hillsboro, Marshall, Greenville, Calvert, Henderson, Tyler, San Antonio, Dallas.

The following cities give prohibition majorities: Abilene, Longview, Sulphur Springs, Austin, Palestine.

The home of Judge Reagan, prohibitionist, was carried by 300 for the antis.

Enough is known at this hour to show that the state has gone largely against the prohibition amendment. The full figures are not attainable tonight. Most of the cities have beaten the amendment, and the country vote is much split up. Reports from many places give accounts of jubilees by the antis. At Corsicana the antis gave Congressman Mills, the Warwick of the anti fight, a great ovation and have named him for the United States senate. F. D.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Chicago, Memphis, Cincinnati and Other Cities Send in Invitations.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The committee appointed by citizens of this city for the purpose of extending an invitation to the president, forwarded the following communication to Washington by this afternoon's mail:

To the President: On behalf of the city of Chicago and of its citizens the undersigned tender you a cordial invitation to visit Chicago and accept its hospitalities at such time in the early future as may suit your convenience. We beg to assure you that all our people will be glad of an opportunity to express their respect for the chief magistrate, and will extend to you a hearty welcome in the event that you find yourself able to respond favorably to their wishes in this regard. We enclose a copy of the proceedings of the city council and the action taken there under, and remain, with high esteem, your obedient servants.

Here follow the signatures of the committee, headed by the mayor and Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chairman of the committee, who also sent the following:

Mrs. Grover Cleveland.—Dear Madame: We beg to extend to you, in behalf of the city of Chicago and its citizens, a cordial invitation to visit our city on the occasion of the visit which we trust the president will consent to make in the early future, and we assure you that it will give our people the highest gratification if you shall be able to accept the hospitalities there tendered.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The chamber of commerce and other bodies, which have united to invite President Cleveland to visit Cincinnati, this afternoon telegraphed him a letter of invitation, which will later be engrossed and presented formally. The invitation includes Mrs. Cleveland.

FEDERAL CAPITAL GOSSIP.

A Cabinet Meeting—The President's Autumnal Tour.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The president came in from Oakview at 10 o'clock this morning, and the cabinet met at the white house at the usual hour. All members were present except Secretary Bayard and Attorney-General Garland.

The president has virtually decided to make short stops at Columbus and Indianapolis on his way to St. Louis in October.

A delegation of citizens, of Memphis, Tenn., headed by Senator Harris, arrived in the city tonight to urge the president to visit Memphis during his western trip this fall. Arrangements will be made when the delegation [illegible] received by the president tomorrow [illegible]

The state department is informed of the death, several days since, of Vice Consul-General John T. Miller at Rio Janiero. Consul M. C. Call, at Santos, has been directed to take charge of the consul-general's office at Rio, the consul-general being absent on leave.

Prince Devawongse, of Siam, and his party, twenty-two in all, including five of the children of the king of Siam, arrived in this city today. They [illegible] subjects of much official attention.

Willing to Surrender McGarigle.

TORONTO, August 4.—The Globe this morning says:

There ought to be no ceremony in surrendering convicted boodlers of the McGarigle stripe. True, Canada is not only bound to surrender him, but [illegible] A New York paper [illegible] that under similar circumstances Spain [illegible] Why should not Canada give up McGarigle?